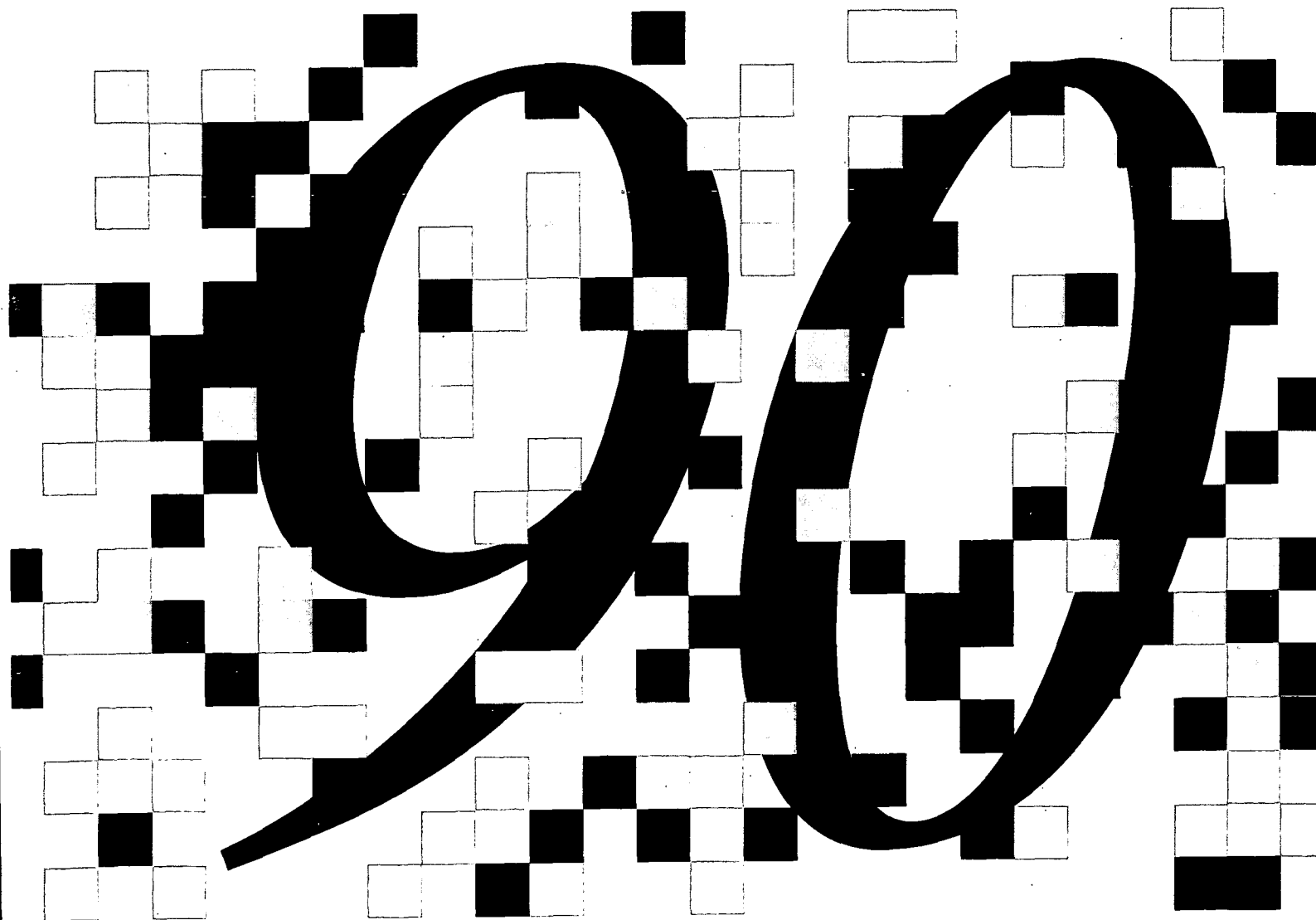


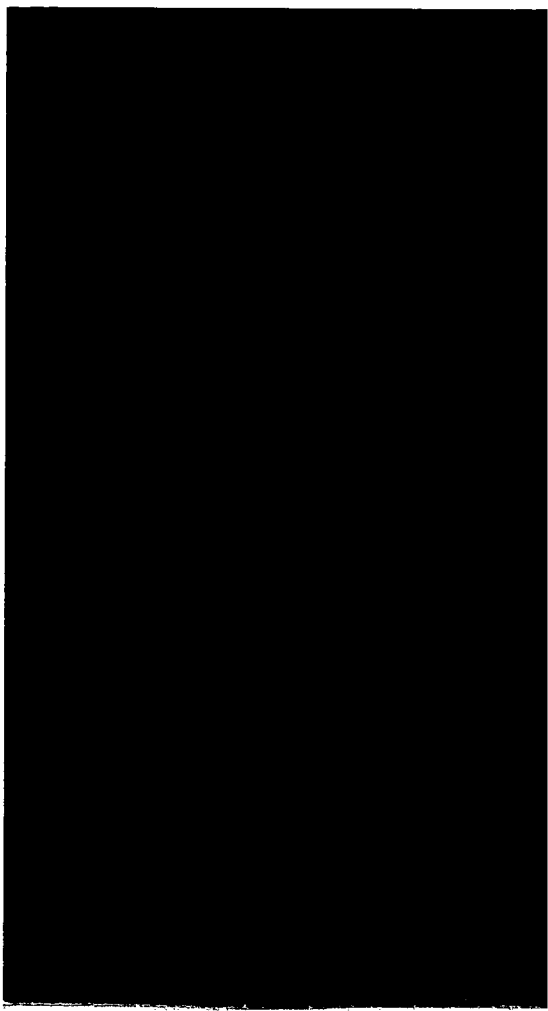


Internal Revenue Service

Annual Report 1990

Reference
Do Not Remove





Introduction

As America moves into the last decade of the twentieth century, the financial health of our government is an important entry on the public agenda. Balancing the needs of the nation against fiscal resources which are far from unlimited will be no easy task. An equally important part of the equation will be ensuring that the American public is served to the best of the government's collective ability.

As the collector of the nation's tax revenues, the Internal Revenue Service administers a system which is pivotal to the way our government operates. While it is our responsibility to collect the taxes owed to the government, our mission goes much further. It is also our obligation:

Choices being made now must be considered not just in light of today's needs but with tomorrow's perspective.

- to administer all aspects of the tax system according to the basic principle that our system is founded on citizens' voluntary compliance with laws that can be understood and are perceived as fair,

- to improve the way our tax system works, relieving to the greatest degree possible the burden that any such system imposes on the public,

- to constantly seek methods to achieve the highest level of productivity possible without sacrificing the quality the public has a right to expect, and,

- to be accountable for all the resources which are entrusted to our care.



These ideas about the IRS' mission form the centerpiece of a process of managing the tax system strategically — a process that must become an established practice for the IRS. Choices being made now must be considered not just in light of today's needs but with tomorrow's perspective. Without this broad view, solutions will be piecemeal and short-term and inevitably part of long-term problems.

During the 1990's, we have the opportunity and the potential to transform tax administration dramatically. In this annual report we summarize our work in 1990 but more importantly, we hope to provide an overview of the efforts to manage the change.

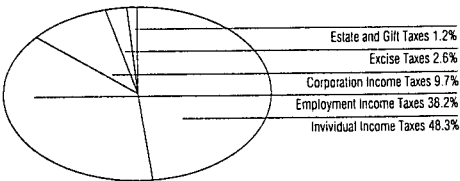
A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Fred T. Goldberg, Jr." with a stylized flourish at the end.

Fred T. Goldberg, Jr.
Commissioner

Overview

Tax administration is year round not just for the IRS but for millions of individual and business taxpayers who interact with IRS. But the public's primary impression of the IRS is what happens during the annual filing season ritual that begins January 1 and ends April 15.

Collections by Type of Return



The 1990 filing season was one of the best on record. Taxpayers continued the trend of filing their returns more quickly than in past years. The months of preparation by IRS to give good taxpayer assistance and process returns quickly and accurately paid off.

Here's a snapshot of our work:

- The number of federal tax returns IRS processed increased to 202 million, up from the 199.6 million processed in 1989. More than 112 million came from individual taxpayers filing Forms 1040, 1040A or 1040EZ.
- In excess of one billion information documents — Forms W-2 and 1099, primarily — sent in by employers and other income payers were also processed.
- In the first year that taxpayers anywhere in the country could file their

refund returns electronically, almost 4.2 million opted for this new method.

■ We issued \$5 billion tax refunds totaling almost \$100 billion, up from \$2.6 billion refunds amounting to almost \$94 billion last year. The majority of those refunds — 82 million averaging \$925 — went to individual taxpayers.

■ More than 63 million taxpayers came to IRS for assistance either through our telephone assistance service (56 million) or at one of more than 700 walk-in assistance sites. Our International programs made assistance available to almost 300,000 taxpayers in 73 countries around the world.

■ Revenue receipts grew 4.2 percent, reaching \$1.1 trillion and exceeding last year's receipts by \$43 billion. Individual and corporate income taxes were \$650 billion — almost two-thirds of the total.

The Strategic Management Process

Since the beginning of the modern income tax system in 1913, the scope of the IRS' basic job — collecting the revenues — has grown exponentially. Administering the tax system requires a strategic management process to give focus to long-range issues and allows our performance to be reviewed against measurable and critical success factors.

In 1990 we published a strategic business plan for the IRS which identifies everything we plan to do to move the agency toward meeting objectives in areas such as;

- enhancing voluntary compliance with the tax laws,
- modernizing the tax system and making better use of information resources,
- reducing the burden of compliance on taxpayers,

- improving the quality of IRS products and services to the public,
- making the best use of financial resources, and
- supporting a workforce of professional and dedicated civil servants.

Accountability is the Key

The key to good management and good government is accountability. And that theme runs through the IRS strategic management process. The beginning of that process was recognizing that accountability for our \$6 billion budget needed a sharper focus.

Managing a financial organization like the IRS means paying close attention to the numbers — assessments, collections, yield per staff year, and quality/productivity measures. Managing a public service organization like the IRS means never forgetting that our employees have more contact with the American public than just about any part of the federal government.

The IRS has a unique job to do and we need exceptional people to do it — not just in key positions, but at every level. Meeting our obligation to taxpayers begins with recognizing that quality comes from an empowered workforce that gets credit for its accomplishments.

Early in the fiscal year, we created a chief financial officer (CFO) position to assure overall accountability. Also a controller was established to manage an overhaul of IRS financial operations, setting up modern financial management procedures and information systems and improving our ability to analyze costs and budget proposals.

The CFO, who reports to the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, is one of five top decision-makers in the IRS. This move to upgrade and strengthen financial management took place almost one year

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before the Chief Financial Officer Act of 1990 made CFO positions mandatory at other large federal agencies.

In the past few years, difficult budget situations have meant taking funds intended for training, support, supplies, equipment and other tools employees need to do their jobs to cover mandatory and unavoidable costs. The budget outlook for 1991 goes in the right direction — a balanced approach to rebuilding our infrastructure.

Voluntary Compliance the Goal

Citizen's voluntary compliance with the tax laws is the cornerstone of the tax system in the United States and sets our tax system apart from others around the globe. In 1990, taxpayers filed more than 200 million tax returns and paid over \$1 trillion. IRS enforcement efforts added another \$51 billion. The difference between the two amounts is a measure of voluntary compliance. Thus it is clear that giving timely and accurate assistance to taxpayers who want to comply with the law is equally as important as enforcement programs to address significant areas of noncompliance.

Assisting Taxpayers

A decade ago most people thought assisting taxpayers meant IRS Taxpayer Service personnel helping taxpayers file returns during the filing season. The concept has evolved considerably since that time. Taxpayer Service is definitely not a seasonal activity and combines direct IRS assistance, programs for volunteers, educational approaches and a growing role for technology.

Since the beginning of the modern income tax system in 1913, the scope of the IRS' basic job — collecting the revenues — has grown exponentially.

Compliance 2000 represents the idea that enforcement must not be pursued in a vacuum and methods other than traditional tax enforcement offer the rest of the answer to enhancing voluntary compliance.

Besides the more than 63 million taxpayers the IRS assisted in 1990, either in person or by telephone, another 2.8 million got the help they needed from 75,000 citizens who volunteered their time through the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) and Tax Counseling for the Elderly (TCE) programs. Our education efforts reached 4.2 million secondary school students who studied the tax system in the Understanding Taxes Program. In partnership with nearly 2000 colleges, universities and business associations we offered small business owners and other self-employed taxpayers the chance to learn about their rights and responsibilities through the Small Business Tax Education Program.

Assisting the public is a responsibility of all parts of the IRS and is accomplished in rather unexpected ways. For example, this year the IRS International operation undertook an initiative in eastern Europe, knowing that the monumental political restructuring going on there would have financial and taxation implications for the world community. The effort was a high-level one to determine the types of assistance these countries may need as they change to market economies. As a result, a specially tailored assistance program for Poland will be instituted in 1991.

But more can be done to explore how best we can combine education and assistance approaches with the traditional enforcement activities to increase voluntary compliance.

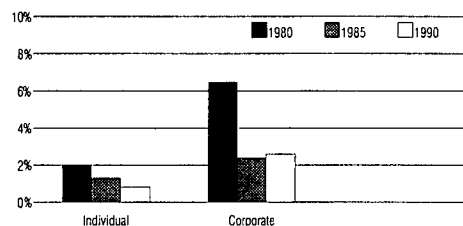
Compliance 2000 Begins

Out of our efforts to re-think the ultimate goals of compliance emerged a concept called Compliance 2000 which

brings us back to a simple, but sometimes overlooked, notion: The point of all our efforts in tax administration is to encourage the highest degree of *voluntary* compliance with the laws.

An understanding that compliance and enforcement are not synonymous opens up the opportunity to address taxpayer non-compliance in a whole new way. Compliance 2000 stands for the proposition that we need to research characteristics shared by like-kind taxpayers to learn more about how best to encourage tax compliance. From this basis, we can develop comprehensive strategies that include taxpayer education, legislation and regulation changes, and simplification as well as tax enforcement.

Percentage of Returns Audited



Compliance 2000 represents the idea that enforcement must not be pursued in a vacuum and methods other than traditional tax enforcement offer the rest of the answer to enhancing voluntary compliance.

Enforcement Program Needs

But traditional efforts — examining returns, collecting delinquent accounts and conducting criminal investigations — will always be essential and they must be augmented. Over the past decade, despite moderate staffing and budget increases, the IRS has not kept

pace with the growth of the taxpayer population and workload. A hiring freeze in most enforcement programs began in fiscal year 1989 and extended through 1990.

In 1990, the Examination program resulted in recommendations for \$22.3 billion in additional tax and penalties. About one million individual and corporate tax returns were audited but the rate of audit coverage declined, continuing a trend of recent years. For individual returns, the rate of audit coverage — .80 percent of all returns filed — is down from .92 percent in 1989, partially because audits of corporate taxpayers increased. The number of returns filed, particularly business and corporate returns, has increased while staffing has hardly grown at all.

This year Collection efforts yielded \$25.5 billion in collections on delinquent accounts and \$11.2 billion in assessments on delinquent returns. The number of delinquent tax accounts in our active inventory grew to more than 3.5 million accounts — almost nine percent over the number for 1989. That rate of growth, however, slowed the acceleration of recent years. The inventory grew by 13 percent between 1988 and 1989.

In Criminal Investigation we completed 5243 investigations of suspected tax crimes, including 1924 investigations of persons engaged in illegal drugs or other organized criminal activity. Our cases resulted in 2472 convictions, with 1609 receiving prison sentences. In recent years we have given strong support to the war on drugs through Criminal Investigation because these cases involve clear violations of the tax laws. But without a corresponding overall increase in staffing, traditional criminal tax enforcement activities have not kept pace.

Compliance program activity needs to be increased. The current levels are



not where we want these programs to be. The reasons for the situation are varied but primarily result from across the board workload increases which have outstripped any increases in our resources. In addition we have faced mandatory cost increases, not funded in our budget, causing us to postpone hiring needed personnel or providing the staff with more than the basic necessities of training and tools to do the work.

Lastly, our management information systems provided a functional, rather than agency-wide perspective so that we lacked the data to make the best informed judgments about the impact of program changes. In 1990, we began work on just such an information system, Enforcement Management Information System (EMIS).

Increased Complexity

Another reason why enforcement program levels are too low is the impact of the increasing complexity of the tax system. The past decade has witnessed substantial growth in both the size and complexity of our tax system. The Internal Revenue Code has been amended more than 100 times since 1980. Tax law changes have affected thousands of sections of the law requiring modifications to existing forms and instructions, development of nearly 100 new forms, annual reprogramming of computer systems and the need to constantly re-train our employees.

However, more subtle changes have also taken place. The net result is that the impact of IRS enforcement programs vary among groups of taxpayers, both business and individual.

For example, the growth in the amount of information required to be reported to taxpayers and the IRS by

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third parties and the parallel development of the IRS' Information Returns Program (IRP) to match the data have ensured relatively high compliance among wage earners.

In 1990, more than 1 billion information reports were filed — 225 million reported wages from which tax had already been withheld. Another 109 million reported deduction items, such as mortgage interest. The rest were for income not subject to withholding — interest and dividends, for example. These information reports, of course, also go to taxpayers and have the potential to vastly improve the taxpayer's ability to file a correct return in the first place.

Most taxpayers find that almost all the information they need to file their tax returns comes from information returns they receive from their employers, banks, credit unions or mortgage companies, etc. Making sure taxpayers receive accurate and timely information returns is just as important as the work IRS does to match the data when the returns are filed. The payer's error rate for information returns may seem small at only five percent but that means that each year 50 million incorrect information returns come into the system.

The IRS program to match these information returns against the returns filed by individuals generated \$3.5 billion in additional tax and penalties in 1990. The effect of more accurate reporting by individuals, the IRP matching program and the normal selection process for audits have combined to ensure an adequate IRS compliance presence among the majority of individual taxpayers.

Unfortunately, programs such as the IRP are not easily adapted to provide

the same result in the area of sophisticated business and corporate taxpayers. But the growth in returns filed by large corporations, partnerships and sole proprietorships far exceeds our ability to use the traditional compliance approach of time consuming examinations.

A scrutiny of our track record in auditing large corporations shows a rapid rise in the number of cases and the amount of recommended tax not resolved at the audit level. While overall agreement rates have declined in recent years to 73% of returns audited and 20 percent of the tax at issue, in the large case area it was even lower — between seven and ten percent of the recommended tax increases resolved at lowest level. The resulting delays drive up costs for the taxpayers and the government and postpone tax receipts.

Managing Better

In 1990, we made several moves to address better ways to conduct our compliance activities.

■ Taking a back to basics approach to managing the regular enforcement programs, we focused on selecting the most important cases and emphasizing front-line management. In Collection, the delinquent account collections rose 10 percent per staff year over the 1989 levels. We also reduced the total amount of large accounts receivable (cases exceeding \$1 million) by 17 percent this past year. The tax recommended per staff year in Examination rose to \$427,000, an increase of over 30 percent above the 1989 level.

■ Ending the era of abusive tax shelters offered an opportunity to try a different management approach. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 effectively put a stop to the mass marketing of abusive tax shelters by enacting limits on deductions for so-called passive losses.

In spite of this legislative remedy, we faced a large inventory of cases from the period before 1987 when the passive loss rules did not apply.

Eliminating the backlog of tax shelter cases would relieve the burden on taxpayers who earnestly want to put tax shelter problems behind them and would free IRS resources for more current work. By bringing Examination and Appeals efforts together in a concerted attempt to resolve these cases more quickly, we increased the number of final reports issued to taxpayers by 30 percent, from 108,000 in 1989 to 140,000 in 1990. Virtually all cases related to pre-1987 tax shelter promotions should be closed within two years.

■ A national executive level director position was created to manage better the Information Returns Program (IRP). As described earlier, the IRP plays a unique role in the overall compliance strategy of the IRS, being the primary way to improve the accuracy of more than 100 million individual tax returns filed each year. Further the IRP is a cross-functional program with some responsibility in almost every IRS function. Better coordination and management were needed to put more emphasis on making sure that the information reports taxpayers get from payers are correct, timely and useful in preparing their returns.

■ After an extensive review of the Coordinated Examination Program (CEP) which involves the examinations of the 1500 largest corporate taxpayers, major changes were made. An executive level position of director of the CEP was created to provide overall direction to this important program. CEP accounts for 27 percent of all examination staffing and produced half of the \$22 billion in additional tax and

penalties which Examination recommended this year.

Other changes made to improve the quality of these large case audits and speed up resolving the cases included using more specialization and outside experts in the legal and technical issues peculiar to these types of cases. Improving coordination between the case agents and Appeals and Chief Counsel will see technical assistance expedited and cases resolved sooner.

■ We looked closely at ways to more quickly resolve controversies in large cases — over \$10 million in disputed tax — being handled by Appeals and Chief Counsel. The large case portion of the inventory of disputed cases had grown rapidly. As 1990 began there were 594 such cases representing \$34.8 billion in tax. In fiscal year 1984, there were 290 large cases involving \$14.2 billion. Annually we resolved about 185 large cases, each case averaging \$17 million in tax, penalties and interest. In 1990, better focused efforts to resolve these large cases resulted in an increase of \$4 million per case in the average assessment although the total number of cases closed did not change.

This initiative generated an additional \$593 million in revenues for 1990. Of equal importance, our experience in 1990 has given us better direction on ways to move cases through the system faster and allow taxpayers to resolve their cases more quickly.

■ Another initiative dealt with excise tax examinations. After a review of the program we concluded that more attention needed to be paid to excise tax compliance. Further we felt that additional experience in the excise tax



The most important aspect of tax administration in the 1990's will be removing from the taxpayer's shoulders the burden of complying with the tax laws.

area would be beneficial should these taxes become a more important source of revenue in the future.

In planning our approach in the excise tax initiative, we will try out some of the ideas of Compliance 2000. In our preliminary analysis we see a clear need for increasing our taxpayer education in this area. A strategy for addressing excise tax compliance issues will be completed in 1991.

Reduce Taxpayer Burden

Our efforts in the Compliance 2000 arena are directly correlated with another important objective — making the tax administration system easier for citizens so they can meet their tax obligations. The most important aspect of tax administration in the 1990's will be removing from the taxpayer's shoulders the burden of complying with the tax laws. Decisions about new directions in the tax system, either law changes or administrative matters, must assume that the public has a limited ability or willingness to conform their lives to the tax code.

While taxpayer burden comes from lots of sources, one of the most visible is tax forms. In 1990, we made a number of changes to tax forms to make filing easier.

■ The 1990 version of Form 1040A was modified to allow as many as 4.5 million elderly taxpayers to use this less complicated form. The form was changed to allow retirement income and estimated tax payments to be reported on this form, rather than the long form 1040.

■ The form used to request an automatic four month filing extension will be eliminated after the 1991 filing season. About five million taxpayers will

The Problem Resolution Program (PRP) is there to play a vital role in cutting through red tape and getting a solution to a problem which may often appear to be insurmountable.

no longer be burdened with completing the form which was not useful to the public or essential to us.

■ A new, simpler self-employment tax schedule made filing easier for 95 percent (674,000) of all taxpayers who pay this tax.

We continued the series of town meetings throughout the country to get taxpayers' and return preparers' ideas for improving tax forms. This year a town meeting was held in London to get suggestions from overseas taxpayers who frequently have more complicated tax returns.

As rules and regulations were drafted, we tried to avoid the burden of unnecessary records or asking taxpayers to arrange business transactions in an atypical fashion just to accommodate the letter of the tax law.

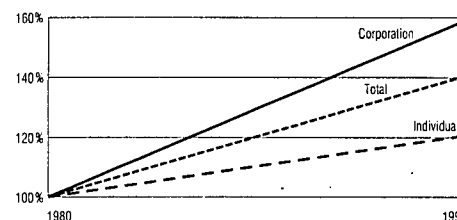
For example, we made a simpler rule for taxpayers who claim business auto mileage allowances by having them use just one annual rate for computing the deduction, rather than two rates based on different amounts of mileage. In other regulations we frequently described a range of acceptable options — called safe harbors — to reduce the confusion of endlessly specific rules.

Taxpayer Advocacy

From the taxpayer's point of view, however, there can be no burden greater than the frustration of having a problem with the IRS that seems to defy resolution. When the normal channels don't work, the Problem Resolution Program (PRP) is there to play a vital role in cutting through red tape and getting a solution to a problem which may often appear to be insurmountable. PRP, headed by the Taxpayer Ombudsman, handled 379,000 problem cases for taxpayers last year, a decline from over 407,000 the previous year.

As the taxpayers' advocate within the IRS, a part of the mission for the Ombudsman and the Problem Resolution Officers (PRO) in local offices is to identify IRS procedures which are burdensome to the public and find ways to eliminate the needless burden. In addition, a key feature of the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights law is administered by the PRP. When taxpayers face serious financial hardship paying both their tax bills and other expenses, such as housing or medical bills, they can request relief.

Rate of Increase in Number of Returns Filed



To do this they apply under the Application for Taxpayer Assistance Order (ATAO) program, which gives a temporary suspension of enforcement actions while the PRO reviews the case to determine if a significant hardship truly exists or whether alternatives can be found to relieve the hardship and take care of the tax obligation. In 1990, PRP handled more than 17,600 requests for ATAOs and all generally were resolved to the satisfaction of both the taxpayer and the government.

Modernizing the Tax System

Tax Systems Modernization (TSM) is the key to the future of tax administration. The degree to which the IRS' antiquated computer systems design hampers our ability to give taxpayers

TSM, a decade-long effort, will see the current 1950's era system design replaced by systems supported by a new generation of modern information technology.

the prompt and responsive service they deserve is incalculable. The challenge of this endeavor is to continue the progress toward modernization while continuing to nudge the old system to the high levels of performance expected of the IRS.

Moving the IRS from the old world to the new one of TSM demands assigning a high degree of responsibility and accountability at the top executive level. In 1990, following a recommendation of the General Accounting Office, we created a chief information officer position as one of the top five jobs at the IRS. IRS is one of only two federal government agencies with a position of such high-level responsibility.

TSM, a decade-long effort, will see the current 1950's era system design replaced by systems supported by a new generation of modern information technology. Currently the output of documents processed at the ten service centers around the country is on reels of magnetic tape which are shipped to the Martinsburg Computing Center in West Virginia to update the central master file of 184 million accounts. The process takes a week, meaning that the most up to date information from account files is not available to IRS employees fielding calls from taxpayers.

The current system is slow and unwieldy and can't tie together the various data bases of taxpayer information we use to administer the whole system. The result is frustration for taxpayers who can't get problems solved quickly and frustration for IRS employees who can't do their jobs effectively.

The Change Begins Now

In 1990 we brought the future system into clearer focus. Initial stages of a design master plan — the blueprint for modernization — were completed. The future system will make better use of the information taxpayers and income payers send to IRS by using electronic filing, optical character recognition, document imaging and other technologies to create and update taxpayer files immediately. Complete and accurate information will then be available on-line to IRS employees throughout the Agency to answer taxpayers' questions, resolve account discrepancies, or conduct compliance programs.

Over the next ten years, we can:

- eliminate millions of unnecessary contacts with taxpayers needed now to correct name, address and social security number mismatches;
- virtually wipe out the confusion caused when a taxpayer who has already properly responded to IRS correspondence gets another computer generated letter because the file was not updated quickly enough;
- provide copies of tax returns to taxpayers and IRS employees in less than one day rather than our current 45-day average;
- reduce by one quarter the time it takes us to process cases;
- send more personalized correspondence to taxpayers specifically tailored to the taxpayer's account, rather than a generic form letter.

In addition to these obvious benefits for the taxpaying public and IRS employees, TSM will provide other opportunities.

The importance and scope of the TSM effort demands the talents of more than just the IRS and others within the government.

The already high level of privacy and confidentiality given to tax returns and taxpayer information can be enhanced. Productivity gains driven by improved quality of our work can free up resources each year for other needed work. Equally important will be the information the system will generate to allow management to employ a more strategic approach to enhancing voluntary compliance rather than the ex post facto analysis done now.

Outside Expertise Needed

The importance and scope of the TSM effort demands the talents of more than just the IRS and others within government. This year we joined with the National Academy of Sciences in a two year contract to provide an on-going assessment of our modernization work. The Academy drew together a panel of leaders from the business and academic worlds to check our plans, challenge our assumptions and make certain the TSM plan does not overlook the needs of any of the many constituencies of tax administration.

In an effort to get ideas about modernization from those outside the IRS, we sponsored a Systems Modernization Forum and invited the public, tax practitioners and representatives of the business community to share ideas.

As a part of the budget process for fiscal year 1991, we allocated funds to establish a federal research and development center to assist us in the modernization effort. Such a facility would provide us with the technological expertise we must have to complete an effort of the magnitude of TSM.

Recognizing the monumental task ahead in procurement of the equipment and other needs for TSM, a review of the Contracts and Acquisition operation was done. A number of recommendations were made and

accepted to sharpen our technical proficiency in the procurement area, elevate the importance of the activity and provide the resources needed to get the job done.

Benefits Already Seen

Planning and implementing TSM projects will be carried on simultaneously in the initial stages. Some exciting aspects of TSM are already in place and the benefits show us the promise of modern technologies.

■ The nearly 4.2 million individual taxpayers who filed their returns electronically during the 1990 filing season, not only got their refunds faster but they got higher quality, too. The chance of a mistake — either by IRS or the taxpayer — is significantly reduced. There are fewer opportunities for math errors, data entry mistakes and other miscues that can slow processing and generate contacts with IRS. This year the error rate for processing returns filed on paper averaged 19 percent while the rate for electronic returns was only 4.5 percent.

Electronic filing began as a pilot program in 1986 when 25,000 returns were filed. Up until now only taxpayers due a refund could file electronically. But for the 1991 filing season returns with a balance due will be accepted for electronic filing. This change will capitalize on another benefit of electronic filing — automatic acknowledgement that IRS has received the return and that it is correct and can be processed. Business taxpayers can also choose the electronic option. Partnership and trust returns and some employee plans returns now can be filed electronically.

■ We began implementing the On-Line Entity (OLE) System which allows immediate access to more than 350 million files of tax account entity data — name, address, social security

or employer identification numbers. Merely adding this much data to the information resources provided to IRS employees has had a major impact. The OLE System is queried several hundred thousand times each week to resolve account problems. Without OLE, resolving these same types of problems frequently meant contacting the taxpayer and always meant delays in closing the case.

■ The Automated Underreporter (AUR) Control System came on-line in 1990. The system immediately relieved the problems of tracking the annual inventory of about 9 million underreporter cases. This system lets our employees quickly find the current status and location of every case where the IRS has sent a taxpayer a notice about a potential discrepancy in the income documents provided to IRS by payers and the taxpayer's reporting. The system significantly improved our ability to respond to taxpayers' correspondence about underreporter notices and reduced the number of letters which could not be associated with a case file. During an average week two years ago, about 9800 cases could not be located. After the tracking system was installed the number of cases which could not be associated fell to under 1300 in a comparable week — an 87% improvement.

The AUR system, which will begin implementation in fiscal year 1991, is an example of how modernization will move us closer to a goal that in 95 percent of all cases taxpayers should be able to resolve any matter by a contact with a single IRS employee and within specified time frames.

The AUR system will move the information returns matching process from a labor and paper intensive

Tax Systems
Modernization has
tremendous potential
for reducing taxpayers'
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computer systems
are modernized.

operation toward a paperless environment. The purpose of the matching program is to compare information provided by payers with the taxpayer's return to decide if a discrepancy notice is warranted.

Using a network of PC terminals linked to a central computer, the AUR System will provide IRS examiners with on-screen displays of information returns and tax account data to allow for quicker and more accurate analysis and calculations. By providing access to this case history to local Taxpayer Service offices as well as service centers, taxpayers who get underreporter notices can contact any IRS office to resolve a question about the notice. Currently taxpayers must write to the service center which sent the notice.

■ We successfully tested and are implementing a system to allow employees doing collection work to use a single computer terminal to access a number of separate data bases of tax information which have been connected for this purpose. This initiative, called the Connectivity System, means that employees have all information on current payments, credits and other information necessary to resolve a taxpayer's questions about a delinquent account during a single contact.

Technology Will Reduce Burden

Tax Systems Modernization has tremendous potential for reducing taxpayers' burden as the computer systems are modernized. Not only will unnecessary or inaccurate contacts from the IRS be eliminated but taxpayers will be able to conduct their IRS business more expeditiously.

More modern information systems will be the springboard to installing an agency-wide concept of one stop service — all IRS matters resolved with a contact to only one IRS employee. But



we do not need to wait for a technological revolution to improve our performance.

For instance, we are moving ahead on plans to make sure that most account questions can be handled routinely by telephone, rather than by mail. Right now Taxpayer Service telephone assistants resolve 56 percent of all account questions on the spot. With the right mix of technology and staffing, our goal is to reach the 95 percent level in two years.

IRS correspondence with taxpayers has been a seemingly intractable problem for some time. We know that when we write a taxpayer, the correspondence should not only look businesslike but also should be clear, correct and understandable. The volume of correspondence IRS generates and receives each year makes the challenge a large one. In 1990, almost 100 million letters and notices went out. In our service centers account adjustments area alone, more than 11 million letters from taxpayers are answered.

This year we began to address the problem systemically. With a new program called Professional Letter System installed at the Ogden and Austin Service Centers, IRS employees use personal computers to write letters to taxpayers, rather than choosing from standardized paragraphs. The output is higher quality, lets the employee personally sign the letter, include a phone number for follow-up questions and make sure proper enclosures are included with the letter.

Another project involved applying an automated expert system, or artificial intelligence, to analyze the taxpayer's letter, composing a response which is more to the point than standard language. Also the Taxpayer Ombudsman began a review of the standard form notices that IRS sends to taxpayers to clarify the language and make them more useful to taxpayers.

Over the past five years, the IRS has put a high priority on finding ways to improve the quality of the services we provide the public.

Quality is the Only Way

Improving the quality of our work reduces the burden on the public and the IRS. Over the past five years, the IRS has put a high priority on finding ways to improve the quality of the services we provide the public. The principles of the quality improvement process — focusing on the needs of the customer, analyzing the root causes of problems, empowering front-line employees in the solution — are identical to private sector quality efforts.

This year's Strategic Business Plan elevates the quality improvement goal to the level of a factor critical to the success of all IRS programs. We believe that improving quality is the only way to drive productivity gains in all IRS functions. Results were encouraging.

During 1990, Taxpayer Service improved the accuracy of the answers given to taxpayers by telephone assistants by almost 25 percent — from 63 percent in fiscal year 1989 to 77 percent. An 85 percent accuracy goal is set for 1991.

Returns were processed through IRS service centers more quickly and with fewer errors. We saw a decline in the number of refund returns not processed within the 45 day period from the return due date and thus requiring IRS to pay interest on the refund. In 1989, more than 1 million refunds required interest. In 1990, that figure was cut by more than a quarter — to 740,000 returns. More than \$4 million was saved in interest costs.

Another indicator of improved quality is the drop in the inventory of cases requiring post-processing adjustment because there is some error, discrepancy or dispute about the taxpayer's account. In 1990, we cut the inventory by 500,000 cases — from 11.5 million in 1989 — although more returns were filed. At the same time our accuracy in



making those account adjustments increased by 10 percent — from 74 percent in 1989 to 82 percent this year, with a goal of 85 percent for 1991.

Improved quality in processing also has produced a decline in the number of accounts that cannot be posted to the master file because of some inconsistency in the information in the account. Usually the inconsistency is a mismatch between the name and account identifying number (social security or employer's identification number). More accurate processing combined with implementing a feature of Tax Systems Modernization (the On-Line Entity System) has seen the inventory of such cases go from 11.5 million in 1988 to 9.8 million in 1989 to 8.5 million this year. During the same time period the number of returns filed increased by almost 4 percent.

Joint Quality Efforts Pay

Since 1987 when we joined with the National Treasury Employees Union in a joint quality improvement process (QIP), every IRS employee has been trained in the basic theory of quality improvement. In 1990, working through QIP teams, we completed 139 QIP projects which forecast savings in excess of \$10 million.

Here are some examples:

■ A QIP team was chartered to find out why estimated tax penalties were assessed incorrectly even when the taxpayer attached the required form to show why the penalty did not apply. After analyzing the problem, the team's recommendations included revisions to the instructions for taxpayers and for IRS employees and changes to computer programs. These recommendations brought about a 45 percent

Fostering a work environment of high professional and ethical standards demonstrates vividly the value of our employees to their colleagues and to the public they serve.

improvement in accuracy in processing these cases and annual savings of \$1 million. This figure does not include the cost savings to taxpayers who no longer receive incorrect penalty notices.

■ In Atlanta, a QIP team made up of service center employees and Inspection worked on ways to speed up background checks required on all newly hired employees. These background investigations are one of the ways that Inspection helps to ensure the integrity of the IRS workforce. Delays in completing the checks meant that employees who should not be hired, including those who may have a previously undisclosed criminal record, sometimes worked for weeks or months before they were dismissed. Following the QIP team's review, procedural changes to cut the screening time included conducting electronic name checks with other law enforcement agencies and providing fingerprint cards directly to the FBI. More than \$1 million will be saved because unsuitable employees will not be hired.

■ The decision discussed earlier to eliminate in 1992 the form requesting an automatic extension of time to file tax returns had its genesis in a QIP team. The team recommended that taxpayers who meet the criteria for an extension should get it by merely filing their return during the extension period. If the return does not meet the extension criteria, this will be detected when it is processed and the normal delinquency penalty will be assessed.

Quality improvement takes hard work and attention to detail. It is gratifying to see results and to be recognized for our efforts. In 1990, for the third year in a row, the Office of

Management and Budget honored an IRS office as a Quality Improvement Prototype Award Winner. The winner was the Cincinnati Service Center. Since 1988, OMB has given only 13 prototype awards and IRS has won five of them.

A Professional Workforce

The accomplishments and challenges described in this report can only be achieved with a workforce of dedicated professional civil servants. The IRS has a pivotal place in the operation of our government and IRS employees who are well trained and equipped to do their jobs are essential to our success in the future. In the IRS budgets of the 1980s, the most balanced support for employee needs was not always possible for the reason cited earlier. The strategic management process in place now lets us be sure that our actions reinforce our words — our employees are our most valuable resource.

Fostering a work environment of high professional and ethical standards demonstrates vividly the value of our employees to their colleagues and to the public they serve. Many years ago the IRS established conduct rules that were more comprehensive than many organizations and set up an autonomous Inspection function to make sure integrity was maintained. Last year, the congressional oversight process and criticisms from others caused us to examine our practices to make sure complacency had not set in.

Integrity Focus

This year we renewed our focus and emphasis on integrity issues. We now rely more heavily on the Treasury Department Inspector General for an outside check to avoid even the appearance that investigations are not independent and impartial. We also

elevated the head of Inspection to Chief Inspector, beefed up Inspection staffing and put in a telephone hotline for employees to report wrongdoing. These moves, along with a training plan and review of our conduct rules, were clear signals that we have a dedicated workforce with a high level of integrity and we want it to stay that way.

We neared completion on a strategic initiative report, "Improve Ethics, Integrity and Conduct Awareness," which has recommendations based on the best public and private sector practices. To gain the perspective of those outside the IRS, we chartered the Commissioner's Review Panel on Integrity Controls — a group of practitioners, legal experts and others — to review our efforts.

Cultural Diversity

The increasing importance of cultural diversity was at the top of our human resource agenda in 1990. The current IRS workforce is made up of almost 65 percent women and over 30 percent minority employees. These figures compare favorably with other federal agencies but the IRS aims to be an employer of choice in the federal sector.

This year we adopted a five point approach recommended by a strategic initiative report, "Minorities and Women Within the IRS." The strategic initiative commits the IRS to actions which will retain and develop minorities and women for advancement within the agency.

As important as commitment are results. In 1990, more than one-fifth of all executive appointments were women or minorities, 11 percent minorities and 12 percent white females. In addition, more than half of all IRS promotions to top management

positions (GM/GS 13-15 levels) were women and minorities. From this category come executives of tomorrow.

Like other employers, the IRS is moving into many new areas of employee programs. Child care centers are now available at 30 of our offices around the country and many employees accommodate needs in their personal lives by working flexible schedules. Expanding job sharing opportunities and determining how we will use the concept of flexible workplaces will be considered in 1991.

In Conclusion

The beginning of this report set out two objectives: explaining what was accomplished in 1990 and describing the plans to manage changes slated for the tax administration system in the decade ahead. Our record for 1990 shows that we did our job well. The tax filing season was one of the best on record, the quality of our service to the public improved in many important areas and we made progress in the strategic management process. We challenged some of our own assumptions about the way we do our work and made a practice of asking for the views of others who have a stake in good tax administration.

While the decade closed at the end of 1990, a new and exciting era for the taxpaying public and the IRS began. If we successfully capitalize on the potential to transform the tax administration system, the benefits — top quality service to taxpayers, greater job satisfaction for IRS employees and better value for each budget dollar — will be well worth the hard work ahead. The IRS is ready for the challenge.



NOTE: Statistical data used in the text and tables of this volume are on a fiscal year basis, unless otherwise noted. For example, data headed "1990" pertain to the fiscal year ended September 30, 1990.

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Table 1 — Summary: Internal Revenue Collections

(In thousands of dollars. For details see Statistical Table 3.)

Source	Gross collections			1990 Refunds*	Net collections	
	Percent of 1990 collections	1989	1990		Amount	Percent of 1990 collections
Grand total	100.0%	1,013,322,133	1,038,365,652	97,250,797	959,114,855	100.0%
Income taxes, total	61.6%	632,746,069	650,244,947	—	—	—
Corporation	10.4%	117,014,564	110,016,539	16,882,913	93,133,626	9.7%
Regular	10.4%	116,743,148	109,712,541	—	—	—
Exempt organizations business	—	—	—	—	—	—
Income tax	—	271,417	303,898	—	—	—
Individual, total	51.1%	515,731,504	540,229,408	76,786,752 [†]	463,441,656	48.3%
Withheld by employers [‡]	36.8%	391,418,569	388,416,444	—	—	—
Other [§]	14.4%	154,312,936	151,811,964	—	—	—
Employment taxes, total	34.8%	345,025,586	367,219,321	1,278,534	365,940,787	38.2%
Old-age survivor's disability and hospital insurance, total	33.8%	336,809,068	357,545,552	1,081,680	356,463,872	37.2%
Federal insurance contributions	31.8%	317,780,046	336,277,958	—	—	—
Self-employment insurance contributions	2.0%	19,029,022	21,267,594	—	—	—
Unemployment insurance	0.5%	4,692,520	5,515,898	155,809	5,360,190	0.6%
Railroad retirement	0.4%	4,123,997	4,157,771	41,046	4,116,725	0.4%
Estate and gift taxes, total	1.1%	8,973,146	11,761,939	268,739	11,493,200	1.2%
Estate	0.9%	8,143,689	9,633,736	—	—	—
Gift	0.2%	829,457	2,128,202	—	—	—
Excise taxes, total	2.6%	25,977,333	27,139,445	2,033,859	25,105,586	2.6%

Table 2 — Summary: Number of Returns by Principal Type of Return

(Figures in thousands. For details see Statistical Table 7.)

Type of return	1989	1990
Grand total	199,567	201,715
Income taxes, total	157,129	160,086
Individual	110,253	112,492
1040	71,787	74,389
1040A	18,720	18,390
1040EZ	19,488	19,433
1040 other [†]	257	291
Individual estimated tax	37,581	38,188
Fiduciary	2,625	2,702
Fiduciary estimated tax	663	651
Partnership	1,788	1,741
Corporation	4,209	4,311
Estate tax	55	59
Gift tax	121	146
Employment taxes	28,930	28,914
Exempt organizations	490	484
Employee plans	1,633	1,016
Excise taxes	949	940
Supplemental documents [‡]	10,260	10,170

Table 3 — Internal Revenue Collections by Region and State
(in thousands of dollars)

Internal revenue regions and districts, states and other areas. (States represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; totals for other states shown at bottom of table.)	Total internal revenue collections ¹	Corporate income tax ²	Individual income and employment taxes		Income tax withheld and SECA ³
			Total	Income tax not withheld and SECA ⁴	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
United States, total	1,056,985,352	110,016,339	907,447,729	173,079,558	724,694,402
North Atlantic Region	178,426,705	21,093,993	27,142,859	124,914,189	153,827,666
Albany (See (d) below)	10,765,440	1,229,175	9,465,083	1,112,046	8,306,447
Albany (Maine)	3,223,584	2,213,333	2,213,333	2,213,333	2,213,333
Bottom (Massachusetts)	30,749,504	2,684,639	27,467,576	4,980,563	22,500,363
Brooklyn (See (d) below)	19,967,422	886,731	18,513,211	4,979,717	13,229,376
Buttala (See (d) below)	15,171,998	1,262,439	13,658,024	2,214,743	11,348,842
Burlington (Vermont)	1,018,384	109,254	1,018,384	1,018,384	1,018,384
Hartford (Connecticut)	25,212,294	3,730,238	20,963,899	3,505,226	17,364,974
Manhattan (See (d) below)	63,789,476	10,312,667	51,434,108	7,834,062	43,260,322
Pennsylvania (New Hampshire)	3,530,325	203,215	3,668,335	334,319	2,610,705
Providence (Rhode Island)	4,006,967	369,455	3,542,497	662,652	2,855,700
Mid-Atlantic Region	159,280,147	18,384,880	137,785,768	22,735,815	113,180,555
Baltimore (Maryland & D.C.)	31,181,676	2,293,180	28,294,948	4,107,597	23,774,080
Newark (New Jersey)	48,867,251	5,417,822	41,659,623	6,794,050	34,630,066
Philadelphia (See (f) below)	34,649,809	3,169,551	30,176,326	5,329,443	24,255,089
Pittsburgh (See (f) below)	16,412,564	1,775,749	14,240,170	2,257,560	11,861,210
Richmond (Virginia)	22,658,143	2,056,260	19,789,063	3,813,250	15,449,063
Wilmington (Delaware)	5,510,711	1,665,618	3,625,696	471,915	3,130,546
Southeast Region	141,957,928	13,849,491	124,842,263	27,080,826	95,586,147
Atlanta (Georgia)	23,870,814	3,823,086	19,083,521	3,238,582	15,844,939
Birmingham (Alabama)	9,929,880	736,591	9,193,510	1,652,340	7,219,254
Columbia (South Carolina)	8,525,235	562,649	7,797,336	1,382,187	6,335,069
FL Lauderdale (See (b) below)	20,887,841	946,688	19,660,319	7,325,719	11,648,086
Greensboro (North Carolina)	20,881,755	2,206,919	18,682,275	3,573,378	14,370,499
Jackson (Mississippi)	4,857,987	602,301	4,149,090	880,808	3,225,370
Jacksonville (See (b) below)	20,314,080	1,016,073	18,899,363	4,209,768	14,037,288
Little Rock (Arkansas)	6,551,192	1,160,879	5,145,749	871,325	4,173,789
Nashville (Tennessee)	16,087,585	1,469,557	14,133,555	2,468,444	11,575,385
New Orleans (Louisiana)	10,050,656	502,537	9,220,243	1,890,354	7,266,743
Central Region	126,816,000	12,032,228	111,889,883	15,368,174	94,978,205
Cincinnati (See (e) below)	18,755,256	2,475,801	15,048,583	2,444,000	12,518,787
Cleveland (See (e) below)	28,736,945	3,864,465	24,220,525	3,864,465	20,356,060
Detroit (Michigan)	43,962,792	3,932,282	39,427,540	4,675,148	34,457,721
Indianapolis (Indiana)	22,094,494	1,442,438	20,093,085	2,703,519	17,272,421
Louisville (Kentucky)	9,803,571	1,084,426	8,136,114	1,691,307	6,382,861
Parkinsonburg (West Virginia)	3,532,952	224,354	3,183,900	639,055	2,503,977
Midwest Region	150,845,848	16,849,884	127,845,555	21,255,528	104,249,276
Aberdeen (South Dakota)	1,534,928	92,950	1,404,288	438,965	953,793
Chicago (See (c) below)	51,979,184	6,442,520	43,183,102	7,403,370	35,274,145
Des Moines (Iowa)	7,802,387	782,387	6,820,361	1,092,292	5,728,069
Fargo (North Dakota)	3,228,326	83,317	3,112,227	379,744	2,742,416
Helena (Montana)	1,703,283	112,259	1,524,164	455,915	1,037,748
Madison (Wisconsin)	17,953,887	1,890,623	15,745,317	2,638,028	12,989,654
Omaha (Nebraska)	6,479,182	618,723	5,691,746	1,038,419	4,140,424
St. Louis (Missouri)	25,287,339	3,725,911	20,579,129	2,857,090	17,457,995
St. Paul (Minnesota)	25,574,997	3,217,338	21,666,429	2,738,034	18,294,089
Springfield (See (c) below)	9,042,495	1,025,141	7,857,410	1,562,294	6,240,677
Southwest Region	117,454,718	10,382,888	97,823,837	20,957,182	76,826,848
Albuquerque (New Mexico)	2,979,502	90,033	2,781,703	632,920	2,129,848
Austin (See (g) below)	13,220,814	471,595	12,217,852	2,791,818	9,369,599
Cheyenne (Wyoming)	1,237,898	35,637	1,053,786	356,390	697,153
Dallas (See (g) below)	29,622,611	2,804,986	24,598,236	5,048,573	19,364,857
Denver (Colorado)	14,744,185	813,014	13,333,208	2,190,060	11,245,080
Houston (See (g) below)	23,347,427	3,707,181	19,579,399	3,211,061	15,633,514
Oklahoma City (Oklahoma)	10,273,427	891,890	7,878,805	1,597,322	6,331,826
Phoenix (Arizona)	8,704,193	442,325	8,001,854	1,951,219	5,992,674
Salt Lake City (Utah)	4,298,880	443,647	3,708,056	718,406	2,959,870
Wichita (Kansas)	9,025,459	692,450	7,970,537	1,769,413	6,200,129
Western Region	170,497,968	16,223,368	148,068,337	34,095,832	111,889,808
Anchorage (Alaska)	2,051,568	120,019	1,901,262	457,834	1,431,202
Boise (Idaho)	2,997,111	345,499	2,607,381	527,508	2,059,034
Honolulu (Hawaii)	4,264,127	461,579	3,870,041	917,814	2,731,169
Laguna Niguel (See (a) below)	28,534,434	1,905,914	26,151,060	7,145,375	19,015,687
Las Vegas (Nevada)	4,427,144	328,121	4,027,508	1,151,880	2,845,335
Los Angeles (See (a) below)	41,047,880	4,869,026	33,684,535	7,190,138	26,280,416
Portland (Oregon)	9,933,100	942,722	8,540,368	1,955,655	6,555,351
Sacramento (See (a) below)	14,720,411	596,022	13,841,173	4,142,939	9,619,713
San Francisco (See (a) below)	23,152,744	3,333,855	18,268,456	3,322,350	14,574,578
San Jose (See (a) below)	20,340,459	1,412,497	18,382,860	4,361,370	13,360,279
Seattle (Washington)	19,278,584	1,905,115	16,825,626	3,732,971	13,078,745
Unallocated	5,863,820	838,195	4,884,948	1,181,308	3,395,865
Puerto Rico	1,868,822	133,464	1,704,013	105,923	1,562,876
Other	3,794,998	705,731	2,890,922	1,055,384	1,823,109
Undistributed⁵	5,883,922	1,947,681	2,883,465	2,654,435	46,088
Totals for states not shown above					
(a) California	127,795,725	12,117,343	110,328,131	26,162,171	83,190,071
(b) Florida	41,301,922	2,662,771	37,988,683	11,535,507	25,686,275
(c) Illinois	81,021,637	7,468,681	71,040,512	9,965,574	41,514,822
(d) New York	109,694,335	13,791,013	93,791,469	19,144,669	70,744,867
(e) Ohio	47,522,201	5,341,728	40,299,085	5,659,145	34,359,195
(f) Pennsylvania	51,062,367	4,944,300	44,416,497	7,587,003	36,116,899
(g) Texas	66,191,071	6,985,762	52,795,489	11,051,451	41,386,970

Table 3 — Internal Revenue Collections by Region and State, continued
(in thousands of dollars)

	Individual income and employment taxes				
Internal revenue regions and districts, states and other areas. States represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; totals for other states shown at bottom of table.	Railroad retirement ⁶	Unemployment insurance ⁷	Estate tax ⁸	Gift tax ⁹	Excise tax ¹⁰
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
United States, total	4,197,771	5,515,988	9,633,736	2,128,202	27,139,445
North Atlantic Region	239,729	888,100	1,851,112	388,424	1,955,369
Albany (See (d) below)	4,342	42,248	53,013	3,210	32,895
Augusta (Maine)	4,354	20,880	59,407	1,086	33,039
Bottom (Massachusetts)	17,001	169,276	309,357	43,191	244,791
Brooklyn (See (d) below)	97,680	106,438	207,206	31,916	228,358
Buffalo (See (d) below)	9,102	85,337	78,097	12,559	180,877
Burlington (Vermont)	5,127	9,964	6,896	2,371	13,645
Hartford (Connecticut)	1,723	17,976	220,220	42,493	255,444
Manhattan (See (d) below)	98,396	237,328	865,358	229,740	947,593
Portsmouth (New Hampshire)	161	23,350	26,126	9,897	23,162
Providence (Rhode Island)	1,842	22,303	41,623	3,961	49,431
Mid-Atlantic Region	1,211,186	7,102,143	1,297,771	375,113	3,435,584
Baltimore (Maryland & D.C.)	303,592	109,679	200,110	61,751	301,678
Newark (New Jersey)	53,538	221,969	304,916	98,822	1,388,262
Philadelphia (See (f) below)	412,116	179,078	399,951	62,314	851,861
Pittsburgh (See (f) below)	38,293	83,107	101,541	45,413	249,891
Richmond (Virginia)	403,597	123,095	296,968	33,963	509,947
Wilmington (Delaware)	60	23,175	23,235	42,851	133,311
Southeast Region	597,894	847,296	1,441,885	310,850	2,612,540
Atlanta (Georgia)	3,134	159,866	119,124	1,839	943,144
Birmingham (Alabama)	1,961	64,945	66,283	19,722	158,774
Columbia (South Carolina)	872	61,188	40,808	13,660	110,802
FL Lauderdale (See (b) below)	339	114,255	528,994	143,376	279,254
Greensboro (North Carolina)	1,431	136,987	169,202	28,852	192,507
Jackson (Mississippi)	11,178	31,734	35,666	8,773	58,773
Jacksonville (See (b) below)	570,152	82,155	215,097	42,886	140,661
Little Rock (Arkansas)	43,905	49,905	32,381	15,432	173,741
Nashville (Tennessee)	2,394	85,732	135,338	15,528	332,907
New Orleans (Louisiana)	2,697	60,449	96,592	27,217	201,978
Central Region	105,655	639,839	729,580	174,837	2,899,373
Cincinnati (See (e) below)	(114)	85,230	127,673	20,243	115,156
Cleveland (See (e) below)	19,259	146,370	167,897	47,203	1,433,216
Detroit (Michigan)	62,768	232,003	169,131	55,348	1,375,891
Indianapolis (Indiana)	5,779	89,366	156,338	24,778	377,845
Louisville (Kentucky)	16,880	56,294	81,739	47,822	174,922
Parkinsonburg (West Virginia)	292	20,742	20,742	20,742	109,442
Midwest Region	1,258,205	744,546	1,638,108	298,335	3,571,296
Aberdeen (South Dakota)	2,645	8,885	7,617	1,573	25,500
Chicago (See (c) below)	254,749	250,838	429,170	127,509	1,795,863
Des Moines (Iowa)	9,875	43,172	43,132	5,228	93,082
Fargo (North Dakota)	410	7,657	8,964	860	9,864
Helena (Montana)	10,354	10,147	20,952	15,532	30,376
Madison (Wisconsin)	10,019	107,016	93,050	29,765	195,112
Omaha (Nebraska)	480,494	32,409	37,680	1,502	129,311
St. Louis (Missouri)	35,966	128,078	216,707	80,180	665,412
St. Paul (Minnesota)	541,053	112,453	123,831	21,866	525,533
Springfield (See (c) below)	10,639	43,890	56,805	13,920	88,219
Southwest Region	323,710	665,788	855,499	258,291	6,834,819
Albuquerque (New Mexico)	247	18,688	38,578	6,942	62,246
Austin (See (g) below)	5,887	51,568	126,128	43,065	362,174
Cheyenne (Wyoming)	43	8,200	11,662	486	136,315
Dallas (See (g) below)	4,597	180,211	202,697	96,011	1,929,879
Denver (Colorado)	35,640	62,428	81,439	10,010	308,514
Houston (See (g) below)	12,633	102,191	192,986	58,928	3,411,153
Oklahoma City (Oklahoma)	1,324	48,433	102,280	18,817	1,269,825
Phoenix (Arizona)	1,060	57,501	80,634	11,922	157,458
Salt Lake City (Utah)	2,029	27,751	19,154	2,992	125,071
Wichita (Kansas)	262,269	50,809	69,840	11,117	261,385
Western Region	313,805	898,192	1,893,100	327,893	4,846,887
Anchorage (Alaska)	843	11,383	4,090	0	26,197
Boise (Idaho)	312	20,527	10,589	1,708	31,934
Honolulu (Hawaii)	232	21,258	80,019	5,887	48,001
Laguna Niguel (See (a) below)	779	189,839	298,413	40,414	157,574
Las Vegas (Nevada)	10	30,283	17,016	12,271	42,821
Los Angeles (See (a) below)	105	213,876	597,405	83,058	1,813,636
Portland (Oregon)	1,931	33,451	56,546	119,232	119,232
Sacramento (See (a) below)	1,725	78,778	164,653	20,802	87,761
San Francisco (See (a) below)	305,381	86,147	252,583	67,043	1,220,777
San Jose (See (a) below)	1,222	130,037	245,175	91,948	1,549,372
Seattle (Washington)	1,596	114,614	165,402	31,951	247,500
Internationals	4,459	43,194	65,725	3,500	180,454
Puerto Rico	0	35,214	1,490	104	29,751
Other	4,459	7,980	64,236	3,396	130,703
Unallocated¹¹	5,009	187,833	370,215		282,441
Totals for states not shown above					
(a) California	309,212	666,676	1,560,228	259,025	3,530,997
(b) Florida	570,491	196,410	744,092	186,483	419,914
(c) Illinois	265,888	294,729	485,975	141,426	1,865,825
(d) New York	208,520	471,351	1,185,884	277,424	1,369,787
(e) Ohio	18,145	231,600	295,570	67,446	1,548,372
(f) Pennsylvania	450,469	452,058	452,181	192,627	1,101,352
(g) Texas	29,098	333,969	521,811	196,003	5,694,006

Table 4 — Internal Revenue Collection by Principal Sources
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal year	Income and profits taxes					
	Total Internal Revenue collections (1)	Corporation income and profits taxes (2)	Individual income taxes (3)	Employment taxes (4)	Estate and gift taxes (5)	Excise taxes (6)
1961	94,421,086	67,917,941	21,784,940	12,902,451	1,916,302	12,902,451
1962	99,440,839	71,945,305	21,295,711	12,708,171	2,035,187	12,708,171
1963	105,825,395	75,323,714	22,336,134	12,004,486	2,187,457	13,409,373
1964	112,250,257	78,891,218	24,300,883	17,002,504	2,416,303	13,950,232
1965	114,434,634	79,702,018	26,131,334	17,104,336	2,745,532	14,792,779
1966	118,879,961	82,133,394	30,534,243	20,256,133	3,093,922	13,398,112
1967	148,374,815	104,288,420	34,917,825	26,930,595	3,014,406	14,113,748
1968	153,536,838	108,148,565	29,896,520	28,085,898	3,081,979	14,320,399
1969	187,919,560	135,778,052	38,337,645	33,060,557	3,530,065	17,109,853
1970	195,722,086	136,689,568	35,036,983	37,449,188	3,680,076	15,904,264
1971	191,647,158	131,072,374	30,319,690	39,918,690	3,784,283	16,871,851
1972	209,855,737	143,804,732	34,825,546	43,714,001	5,489,969	18,847,038
1973	237,787,204	164,157,315	39,045,309	52,081,709	4,975,862	18,572,318
1974	258,952,254	184,684,054	41,744,444	62,093,532	5,100,675	17,109,853
1975	293,822,726	202,146,027	45,746,660	70,140,809	4,888,079	16,847,741
1976	302,518,792	205,751,753	46,782,956	74,202,833	5,307,466	17,399,118
1977 (TQ)*	358,139,417	246,805,067	50,049,604	80,078,316	5,488,247	18,572,318
1978	399,776,389	278,438,289	65,380,145	87,291,653	5,381,499	18,564,949
1979	460,412,185	322,993,733	71,447,876	112,849,874	5,519,074	19,049,504
1980	519,375,273	359,927,392	87,547,782	128,330,480	6,498,381	24,619,021
1981	606,799,103	406,583,302	73,733,156	152,885,816	6,910,386	40,419,598
1982	632,240,506	418,599,158	65,990,832	166,717,536	6,143,373	36,779,428
1983	627,246,793	411,407,523	61,778,556	173,847,854	6,225,877	35,765,538
1984	680,475,229	437,071,049	74,178,370	199,210,028	6,176,667	38,017,486
1985	742,871,541	474,072,327	77,412,769	225,214,568	6,579,703	37,004,544
1986	782,251,812	497,406,391	80,441,620	243,878,380	7,194,956	33,572,086
1987	886,290,590	568,311,471	102,588,985	277,000,469	7,687,670	33,010,980
1988	935,106,594	583,349,120	109,682,554	318,038,990	7,784,445	25,934,040
1989	1,013,322,133	632,746,069	117,014,564	345,625,586	8,973,146	25,977,333
1990	1,056,365,652	650,244,947	110,016,539	367,219,321	11,761,939	27,139,445

* Transition quarter
† Revised

Table 5 — Amount of Internal Revenue Refunds Including Interest
(In thousands of dollars)

Internal revenue regions and districts, states and other areas. (States represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; totals for other states shown at bottom of table.)	Total (1)	Corporation income* (2)	Individual income* (3)	Employment taxes* (4)	Estate tax (5)	Gift tax (6)	Excise taxes* (7)
United States, total†	99,855,678	18,323,511	76,064,812	2,678,710	304,116	24,548	2,286,681
North Atlantic Region	18,845,389	3,860,915	11,258,272	234,387	58,738	3,848	131,954
Albany (See (d) below)	731,814	57,527	658,877	1,288	208	—	2,390
Augusta (Maine)	435,156	35,499	392,492	4,664	1	—	1,788
Boston (Massachusetts)	3,106,642	740,032	2,286,174	39,432	10,774	—	29,594
Brooklyn (See (d) below)	2,613,074	183,567	2,374,842	34,923	5,376	—	14,125
Buffalo (See (d) below)	1,679,764	245,038	1,413,709	2,775	—	—	5,687
Burlington (Vermont)	190,333	190,333	—	3,378	—	—	1,405
Hartford (Connecticut)	2,300,663	758,599	1,477,623	35,148	9,365	—	623
Manhattan (See (d) below)	3,604,209	1,752,767	1,891,534	82,915	27,332	1,449	48,212
Portsmouth (New Hampshire)	367,738	87,715	436,862	5,972	972	—	6,223
Providence (Rhode Island)	418,514	—	418,514	744	—	—	82,714
Mid Atlantic Region	13,737,538	2,897,142	10,857,481	358,633	43,246	—	10,791
Baltimore (Maryland & D. C.)	2,589,573	432,603	1,885,066	148,229	7,124	—	16,800
Newark (New Jersey)	4,401,830	1,086,165	3,183,506	70,815	26,056	—	34,223
Philadelphia (See (f) below)	2,700,136	289,867	2,236,054	57,624	5,894	—	19,944
Pittsburgh (See (f) below)	1,370,046	234,236	1,115,731	20,231	2,046	—	7,381
Richmond (Virginia)	2,326,236	434,535	1,840,671	26,927	1,814	10,291	12,598
Wilmington (Delaware)	340,814	129,733	206,430	2,808	313	—	1,377
Southeast Region	15,246,358	1,703,633	13,199,663	223,944	48,973	—	87,818
Atlanta (Georgia)	2,222,804	244,702	1,929,142	53,769	4,767	—	10,158
Birmingham (Alabama)	1,195,734	112,632	1,055,020	12,305	886	—	4,852
Columbia (South Carolina)	1,118,203	120,772	973,083	14,715	3,800	—	5,526
Fort Lauderdale (See (c) below)	2,099,453	246,133	1,787,826	40,878	15,550	—	8,542
Greensboro (North Carolina)	2,063,782	241,186	1,788,155	20,848	1,063	—	10,863
Jackson (Mississippi)	671,604	63,203	598,869	5,599	1,341	—	2,533
Jacksonville (See (b) below)	2,274,827	185,615	2,029,600	37,027	12,687	—	9,115
Little Rock (Arkansas)	602,826	541,701	60,826	541,701	1,966	—	1,966
Nashville (Tennessee)	1,806,586	293,898	1,459,623	36,544	4,293	—	11,927
New Orleans (Louisiana)	1,190,525	143,785	1,026,642	14,878	2,640	—	3,069
Central Region	11,453,804	1,805,537	9,309,883	140,776	25,253	872	71,583
Cincinnati (See (e) below)	2,061,785	550,475	1,474,501	21,133	8,577	—	7,047
Cleveland (See (a) below)	2,137,237	298,687	1,817,269	4,192	4,464	—	10,863
Detroit (Michigan)	3,540,053	665,427	2,785,048	56,650	6,772	—	24,883
Indianapolis (Indiana)	1,928,653	228,298	1,664,684	15,337	3,105	—	16,220
Louisville (Kentucky)	1,081,367	133,684	937,967	1,133	1,133	—	1,133
Parkersburg (West Virginia)	704,710	26,047	670,984	5,115	1,475	—	1,475
Midwest Region	11,235,588	2,354,618	8,664,953	186,668	25,848	1,818	81,455
Aberdeen (South Dakota)	159,723	15,102	141,957	1,857	142	—	664
Chicago (See (c) below)	4,085,931	953,187	2,997,877	85,913	10,901	—	38,029
Des Moines (Iowa)	771,376	123,538	635,015	732	39	—	4,903
Fargo (North Dakota)	179,495	25,732	150,591	1,684	—	—	870
Helena (Montana)	182,329	14,422	164,265	2,271	474	—	856
Milwaukee (Wisconsin)	1,389,189	195,041	1,103,830	18,116	2,027	—	12,140
Omaha (Nebraska)	436,919	69,120	367,800	6,910	1,301	—	9,863
St. Louis (Missouri)	1,590,564	200,198	1,350,395	23,490	4,440	1,069	11,043
St. Paul (Minnesota)	1,180,229	238,973	916,700	13,876	3,265	—	7,328
Springfield (See (c) below)	1,259,690	519,510	785,097	2,818	2,818	—	2,769
Southeast Region	12,423,983	2,755,814	8,863,576	171,049	33,886	3,776	789,270
Albuquerque (New Mexico)	425,756	58,182	359,826	1,139	19	—	2,497
Austin (See (g) below)	1,938,685	383,683	1,491,206	23,234	9,028	—	31,342
Cheyenne (Wyoming)	143,105	26,389	114,222	1,469	73	—	940
Dallas (See (g) below)	2,634,234	561,665	2,008,972	41,176	7,403	—	13,220
Denver (Colorado)	1,019,172	147,277	847,477	15,640	3,779	—	4,885
Houston (See (g) below)	2,966,746	965,170	1,233,703	26,830	3,338	800	696,905
Oklahoma City (Oklahoma)	963,034	191,598	719,969	9,506	3,823	147	37,991
Phoenix (Arizona)	1,185,412	193,887	970,844	12,525	3,971	511	3,674
Salt Lake City (Utah)	454,035	115,021	329,491	7,580	288	—	1,568
Wichita (Kansas)	693,804	72,761	587,669	28,770	856	198	3,149
Western Region	10,682,343	2,954,368	13,198,576	311,830	63,822	2,305	74,688
Anchorage (Alaska)	189,723	11,654	172,389	3,773	269	—	1,439
Boise (Idaho)	251,071	54,393	191,340	3,854	229	—	1,245
Honolulu (Hawaii)	360,411	41,109	308,040	6,227	1,880	—	3,088
Laguna Niguel (See (a) below)	3,486,434	511,461	2,897,185	58,218	11,533	84	9,854
Las Vegas (Nevada)	405,214	35,992	360,253	8,639	1,547	—	582
Los Angeles (See (a) below)	3,782,742	915,863	2,763,021	69,758	18,525	1,090	14,444
Portland (Oregon)	1,243,404	119,016	1,096,162	14,638	5,253	—	8,343
Sacramento (See (a) below)	1,411,436	67,194	1,296,321	20,378	3,293	—	4,228
San Francisco (See (a) below)	1,631,627	393,082	1,146,455	66,952	11,570	712	12,855
San Jose (See (a) below)	2,086,303	338,779	1,700,336	34,899	5,404	162	6,723
Seattle (Washington)	1,754,217	445,623	1,265,071	28,644	4,046	146	11,284
International	1,083,221	336,815	717,274	21,113	3,745	(278)	1,436
Puerto Rico	95,610	42,748	45,249	8	—	—	533
Other	987,610	297,165	674,025	12,714	3,602	(279)	823
Other miscellaneous refunds	2,228,598	(238,228)	438,838	1,081,680	—	—	944,388
Highway and Airport Trust Fund*	470,082	(238,228)	(8,601)	—	—	—	716,911
Excess FICA credits*	1,081,680	—	—	1,081,680	—	—	—
U.S. Customs and BATF	227,397	—	—	—	—	—	227,397
Earned income credit offsets	227,344	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refund reversal unclassified*	220,095	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals for states not shown above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) California	12,398,543	2,246,379	9,803,319	248,245	50,395	2,100	48,105
(b) Florida	4,374,280	431,748	3,817,426	78,005	28,237	1,206	17,657
(c) Illinois	5,345,622	1,472,699	3,743,717	132,720	3,915	—	40,797
(d) New York	8,628,862	2,238,899	6,138,964	142,580	36,772	1,234	70,414
(e) Ohio	4,199,021	849,162	3,255,770	52,707	12,769	515	28,099
(f) Pennsylvania	4,079,186	534,136	3,424,385	77,654	(428)	—	27,325
(g) Texas	7,539,665	1,930,519	4,753,881	91,240	19,769	2,780	74,466

Table 6 — Number of Internal Revenue Refunds Issued

Internal revenue regions and districts, states and other areas. (States represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; totals for other states shown at bottom of table.)	Total (1)	Corporation income (2)	Individual income* (3)	Employment taxes (4)	Estate tax (5)	Gift tax (6)	Excise taxes (7)
United States, total	85,287,008	704,510	82,245,871	2,218,891	11,079	1,109	105,948
North Atlantic Region	11,033,180	98,485	10,888,805	308,743	2,070	201	14,868
Albany (See (c) below)	787,446	5,579	742,452	10,541	71	5	797
Albany (See (c) below)	465,774	4,340	448,806	11,903	41	5	679
Augusta (Maine)	23,906	210,491	55,754	355	355	2,429	2,429
Boston (Massachusetts)	2,184,974	15,455	2,169,577	58,788	165	5	1,210
Brooklyn (See (c) below)	2,233,706	10,814	1,650,371	20,350	165	5	1,210
Buffalo (See (c) below)	1,890,915	2,243	1,888,672	7,114	22	1	2,441
Burlington (Vermont)	198,078	15,744	1,259,278	44,233	399	35	558
Hartford (Connecticut)	1,322,257	15,831	1,306,426	63,496	566	83	3,178
Manhattan (See (c) below)	1,367,227	15,831	1,351,396	63,496	566	83	3,178
Portsmouth (New Hampshire)	436,107	3,544	432,563	8,283	50	5	587
Providence (Rhode Island)	305,524	3,544	353,158	8,283	50	5	587
Mid-Atlantic Region	11,458,302	82,019	11,058,824	303,339	1,480	123	18,417
Baltimore (Maryland & D.C.)	2,119,861	18,101	2,039,319	59,642	291	123	2,477
Newark (New Jersey)	2,834,941	28,419	2,813,597	89,685	672	44	8,024
Philadelphia (See (c) below)	2,641,293	15,455	2,554,877	68,046	230	19	2,868
Pittsburgh (See (c) below)	1,443,949	6,992	1,402,158	32,707	106	5	1,981
Richmond (Virginia)	2,074,078	13,189	2,015,552	43,733	157	19	1,778
Wilmington (Delaware)	244,180	2,853	234,121	16,886	24	5	591
Southeast Region	18,808,827	124,588	18,527,685	425,282	1,759	237	18,870
Atlanta (Georgia)	2,164,263	19,012	2,086,015	59,655	337	32	2,412
Birmingham (Alabama)	1,291,113	6,144	1,250,384	23,375	16	1	1,168
Columbia (South Carolina)	1,187,388	7,326	1,153,127	22,422	46	13	1,454
Fort Lauderdale (See (c) below)	1,874,474	17,786	1,776,183	78,118	371	72	2,080
Greensboro (North Carolina)	2,271,427	18,158	2,201,470	49,275	175	20	2,269
Jackson (Mississippi)	768,186	4,180	749,480	14,616	45	11	3,581
Jacksonville (See (c) below)	2,527,571	22,071	2,481,549	72,952	519	47	5,686
Little Rock (Arkansas)	710,293	5,257	697,137	16,862	38	2	1,040
Nashville (Tennessee)	1,779,717	17,581	1,708,275	49,732	230	28	2,871
New Orleans (Louisiana)	1,242,776	7,163	1,205,186	29,112	108	6	1,201
Central Region	10,894,723	78,431	10,999,853	214,103	917	88	11,301
Cincinnati (See (c) below)	1,765,380	12,576	1,718,286	34,420	184	16	1,530
Cleveland (See (c) below)	2,149,289	17,559	2,086,844	43,200	196	20	1,963
Detroit (Michigan)	3,180,539	28,831	3,079,657	68,897	230	25	2,869
Indianapolis (Indiana)	1,911,081	9,493	1,865,301	33,388	161	9	2,731
Kansas City (Missouri)	1,141,699	6,530	1,110,709	22,856	109	10	1,536
Pittsburgh (West Virginia)	756,415	3,329	741,035	11,354	37	8	652
Midwest Region	10,534,082	100,999	10,168,099	247,876	1,275	129	16,892
Aberdeen (South Dakota)	214,070	2,285	205,584	5,672	1	1	502
Chicago (See (c) below)	3,034,749	26,481	2,925,990	77,989	469	42	3,778
Des Moines (Iowa)	1,065,820	10,655	1,055,165	18,665	96	10	1,859
Fargo (North Dakota)	211,460	2,057	203,296	5,438	23	1	645
Helena (Montana)	238,370	3,802	228,581	7,375	15	1	586
Milwaukee (Wisconsin)	1,589,644	14,729	1,571,134	39,282	134	6	2,338
Minneapolis (Minnesota)	496,420	6,581	476,052	12,427	68	3	1,289
Omaha (Nebraska)	1,659,298	16,035	1,603,393	37,606	184	23	2,057
St. Louis (Missouri)	1,308,435	10,861	1,287,347	27,722	119	34	2,356
Springfield (See (c) below)	330,151	7,513	320,898	19,660	131	8	1,241
Southwest Region	10,424,331	86,841	10,340,858	220,138	1,133	174	13,887
Albuquerque (New Mexico)	475,577	3,219	460,120	11,842	38	5	525
Austin (See (c) below)	1,856,010	15,137	1,789,447	41,924	242	25	3,235
Cheyenne (Wyoming)	145,963	1,726	139,330	4,551	27	7	320
Dallas (See (c) below)	2,242,143	19,522	2,153,658	65,524	239	51	3,079
Denver (Colorado)	1,071,242	9,807	1,029,346	30,934	117	5	1,233
Houston (See (c) below)	1,344,918	11,141	1,294,327	37,866	130	32	1,422
Oklahoma City (Oklahoma)	921,139	7,116	890,754	21,639	113	19	1,498
Phoenix (Arizona)	1,138,092	9,183	1,099,430	28,558	126	14	731
Salt Lake City (Utah)	477,127	3,558	460,371	12,641	19	3	535
Wichita (Kansas)	751,940	8,250	723,867	18,619	82	13	1,109
Western Region	13,988,581	126,658	13,800,882	425,883	2,260	147	14,103
Anchorage (Alaska)	172,595	1,587	154,421	6,258	13	1	315
Boise (Idaho)	281,689	2,809	269,646	8,629	45	4	596
Honolulu (Hawaii)	388,285	4,508	373,816	8,225	392	17	1,862
Las Vegas (Nevada)	2,888,692	24,157	2,779,869	62,595	392	40	4,073
Las Vegas (Nevada)	413,845	3,221	398,434	11,710	52	1	1,622
Los Angeles (See (c) below)	2,547,821	25,467	2,438,356	81,160	523	7	2,087
Portland (Oregon)	1,284,036	9,942	1,244,764	29,969	269	40	2,075
Portland (Oregon)	1,420,070	12,770	1,383,890	42,574	190	5	1,241
Sacramento (See (c) below)	1,099,215	12,398	1,030,836	53,554	444	37	1,948
San Francisco (See (c) below)	1,783,014	15,855	1,712,032	53,205	289	18	1,935
San Jose (See (c) below)	1,590,497	14,442	1,524,696	49,560	144	17	1,636
Seattle (Washington)	709,828	4,911	685,381	18,887	139	10	812
International	62,676	461	46,030	16,406	5	1	73
Puerto Rico	647,144	4,750	638,331	2,481	134	9	439
Other miscellaneous refunds	645,584	—	645,584	—	—	—	—
Highway and Airport Trust Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gasoline and excess non-credits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Customs Service and BATF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Earned income credit offsets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refund reversals adjustments	645,584	—	645,584	—	—	—	—
Totals for states not shown above	9,738,612	90,467	9,325,083	312,798	1,818	117	8,759
(a) California	4,402,221	40,473	4,197,721	128,003	890	119	5,641
(b) Florida	3,964,900	33,694	3,827,888	97,649	600	50	5,019
(c) New York	6,059,294	44,351	5,836,845	169,175	1,129	115	7,679
(d) Ohio	3,914,939	30,248	3,803,152	77,380	380	35	3,493
(e) Pennsylvania	4,085,242	32,447	3,956,835	100,793	336	24	4,847
(f) Texas	5,443,071	45,870	5,237,432	151,314	611	108	7,736

Table 7 — Number of Returns Filed*

Internal revenue regions and districts, states and other areas. States represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; totals for other states shown at bottom of table.	Total tax returns (1)	Individual income tax (2)	Estimated tax (3)	Fiduciary (4)	Fiduciary estimated tax (5)	Partnership (6)	Corporation income tax (7)
United States, total	201,714,638	112,492,218	38,188,206	2,701,830	651,458	1,741,163	4,310,771
North-Atlantic Region	27,071,052	14,585,383	5,154,311	448,088	124,248	220,276	738,099
Albany (See (c) below)	1,799,835	1,046,417	330,802	14,257	3,441	12,691	41,152
Augusta (Maine)	1,031,868	566,988	187,051	18,107	2,465	6,913	21,486
Boston (Massachusetts)	5,403,403	2,840,707	1,071,734	37,737	125,083	35,089	125,239
Brooklyn (See (c) below)	5,564,858	3,104,067	1,082,445	32,085	9,196	39,707	170,023
Buffalo (See (c) below)	3,457,050	2,058,736	627,486	50,489	7,947	24,486	60,133
Burlington (Vermont)	260,129	194,247	7,502	2,509	2,218	4,245	13,889
Hartford (Connecticut)	3,162,687	1,669,144	555,401	53,777	15,320	32,367	74,830
Manhattan (See (c) below)	2,260,185	1,897,519	759,721	121,068	38,678	50,861	175,007
Portsmouth (New Hampshire)	1,002,922	551,297	182,329	12,637	3,440	7,849	22,425
Providence (Rhode Island)	867,815	473,788	153,444	14,432	3,583	6,188	24,315
Mid-Atlantic Region	26,807,813	15,075,725	6,208,387	494,031	69,894	233,466	843,332
Baltimore (Maryland & D.C.)	4,843,829	2,609,750	815,419	31,614	14,626	41,147	98,002
Newark (New Jersey)	7,138,846	3,814,693	1,421,493	92,005	21,996	70,943	215,663
Philadelphia (See (e) below)	6,300,337	3,542,544	1,323,086	145,551	21,441	52,743	111,063
Pittsburgh (See (e) below)	3,345,877	1,939,402	692,783	52,612	6,606	26,771	44,128
Richmond (See (e) below)	4,894,051	2,847,754	849,752	59,788	12,660	38,038	98,911
Wilmington (Delaware)	584,573	321,582	104,934	12,481	3,475	4,564	16,575
Southeast Region	36,434,808	20,828,840	6,847,939	386,718	92,818	254,418	845,870
Atlanta (Georgia)	4,692,405	2,805,778	864,948	34,940	12,815	32,416	101,896
Birmingham (Alabama)	2,716,058	1,603,199	598,169	26,028	5,777	18,167	45,778
Columbia (South Carolina)	2,469,972	1,504,323	537,739	20,018	4,876	18,451	47,576
FT. Lauderdale (Florida)	6,844,304	2,677,937	1,511,334	68,616	20,390	33,414	214,504
Greensboro (North Carolina)	3,053,807	1,895,591	828,858	73,730	9,995	40,414	86,466
Jackson (Mississippi)	1,634,521	992,119	235,821	12,377	3,620	12,253	28,549
Jacksonville (Florida)	9,985,113	3,282,156	1,253,298	63,052	14,478	34,833	148,816
Little Rock (Arkansas)	1,677,778	951,190	301,141	14,669	5,749	13,140	31,877
Nashville (Tennessee)	3,509,496	2,129,127	541,342	33,367	8,799	32,690	75,544
New Orleans (Louisiana)	2,811,168	1,640,420	443,269	20,122	6,719	16,632	22,715
Central Region	23,307,177	13,782,269	4,840,223	307,861	53,310	174,438	447,422
Cincinnati (See (d) below)	3,626,341	2,189,084	655,963	63,591	8,296	29,085	59,748
Cleveland (See (d) below)	4,815,420	2,830,619	905,613	63,389	12,507	34,818	89,888
Detroit (Michigan)	6,951,685	4,122,060	1,214,577	75,117	13,596	56,003	149,504
Indianapolis (Indiana)	4,198,873	2,482,469	797,010	60,523	9,885	25,124	80,968
Louisville (Kentucky)	2,447,826	1,451,363	453,676	30,659	5,781	20,112	47,448
Nashville (West Virginia)	2,186,732	1,284,664	389,984	19,898	5,422	16,632	40,918
Midwest Region	26,547,854	14,654,818	5,284,787	418,908	99,685	277,458	833,374
Aberdeen (South Dakota)	588,471	330,850	125,611	10,204	3,572	9,652	1,632
Chicago (See (b) below)	7,018,848	3,959,941	1,338,589	118,950	40,262	69,922	165,229
Cincinnati (See (b) below)	2,351,063	1,247,856	335,290	24,856	8,419	24,475	59,151
Cleveland (See (b) below)	2,351,063	1,247,856	335,290	24,856	8,419	24,475	59,151
Detroit (Michigan)	6,951,685	4,122,060	1,214,577	75,117	13,596	56,003	149,504
Indianapolis (Indiana)	4,198,873	2,482,469	797,010	60,523	9,885	25,124	80,968
Louisville (Kentucky)	2,447,826	1,451,363	453,676	30,659	5,781	20,112	47,448
Nashville (West Virginia)	2,186,732	1,284,664	389,984	19,898	5,422	16,632	40,918
West Region	26,547,854	14,654,818	5,284,787	418,908	99,685	277,458	833,374
Aberdeen (South Dakota)	588,471	330,850	125,611	10,204	3,572	9,652	1,632
Chicago (See (b) below)	7,018,848	3,959,941	1,338,589	118,950	40,262	69,922	165,229
Cincinnati (See (b) below)	2,351,063	1,247,856	335,290	24,856	8,419	24,475	59,151
Cleveland (See (b) below)	2,351,063	1,247,856	335,290	24,856	8,419	24,475	59,151
Detroit (Michigan)	6,951,685	4,122,060	1,214,577	75,117	13,596	56,003	149,504
Indianapolis (Indiana)	4,198,873	2,482,469	797,010	60,523	9,885	25,124	80,968
Louisville (Kentucky)	2,447,826	1,451,363	453,676	30,659	5,781	20,112	47,448
Nashville (West Virginia)	2,186,732	1,284,664	389,984	19,898	5,422	16,632	40,918
Southwest Region	26,547,854	14,654,818	5,284,787	418,908	99,685	277,458	833,374
Albuquerque (New Mexico)	1,092,426	638,519	178,249	4,367	1,360	10,458	19,223
Austin (See (f) below)	3,886,841	2,277,581	855,493	45,189	16,370	37,331	61,840
Cheyenne (Wyoming)	380,540	199,605	67,423	1,942	807	1,942	4,961
Dallas (See (f) below)	5,542,804	3,070,856	896,483	77,197	29,731	71,197	109,232
Denver (Colorado)	2,825,657	1,518,409	509,516	33,994	9,246	32,662	74,360
Houston (See (f) below)	3,183,223	1,814,754	571,872	31,872	11,878	31,872	72,323
Oklahoma City (Oklahoma)	3,361,345	1,284,878	446,898	28,288	8,899	21,461	51,495
Phoenix (Arizona)	2,849,984	1,556,196	595,886	33,028	7,058	27,508	60,379
Salt Lake City (Utah)	1,118,886	635,075	167,657	16,774	3,013	15,617	25,128
San Antonio (See (f) below)	2,081,294	1,091,867	360,876	17,065	7,265	17,065	40,918
West Coast Region	26,547,854	14,654,818	5,284,787	418,908	99,685	277,458	833,374
Anchorage (Alaska)	494,646	307,808	52,882	1,753	580	5,554	8,517
Boise (Idaho)	753,649	406,103	144,730	7,420	2,811	10,519	15,014
Honolulu (Hawaii)	964,868	520,785	172,152	10,152	3,037	23,186	38,273
Laguna Hills (See (a) below)	7,119,293	3,977,702	1,453,769	60,594	13,634	72,677	125,458
Las Vegas (Nevada)	982,709	573,432	167,471	7,604	2,587	8,408	22,658
Los Angeles (See (a) below)	6,130,133	3,337,394	1,181,676	67,334	22,828	46,011	136,748
Portland (Oregon)	2,449,320	1,258,240	453,303	39,323	4,814	19,843	46,011
Sacramento (See (a) below)	2,009,428	2,163,917	1,025,239	31,820	10,553	41,582	55,006
San Francisco (See (a) below)	2,655,015	1,321,845	601,952	43,998	12,699	30,404	44,840
San Jose (See (a) below)	815,305	689,282	245,769	13,525	3,684	13,525	36,584
Seattle (Washington)	4,135,188	2,212,256	862,410	39,926	11,169	38,262	74,619
International	1,757,008	1,077,839	262,491	1,124	302	1,508	23,940
Puerto Rico	376,211	99,781	65,459	306	89	239	1,002
Other	1,380,797	978,058	197,032	818	213	1,269	22,938
Totals for states not shown above							
(a) California	24,368,186	13,290,080	5,088,398	241,633	72,718	269,478	428,964
(b) New York	9,133,961	5,263,672	1,843,817	122,403	27,718	86,273	186,273
(c) New York	15,081,928	8,116,739	2,800,454	217,859	59,262	127,825	455,915
(d) Ohio	8,441,961	4,999,713	1,542,576	126,890	20,893	63,903	149,636
(e) Pennsylvania	12,645,214	7,085,766	2,451,769	205,769	59,262	155,151	389,262
(f) Texas	12,612,868	7,165,171	1,559,993	164,147	62,073	141,282	242,216

Table 7 — Number of Returns Filed, continued

Internal revenue region and districts, states and other areas. States represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; totals for other states shown at bottom of table.	Estate tax (8)	Gift tax (9)	Employment taxes (10)	Exempt organizations (11)	Employee plans (12)	Excise taxes (13)	Supplemental documents (14)
United States, total	58,829	148,014	28,914,478	483,856	1,015,906	839,857	10,170,156
North-Atlantic Region	10,941	27,825	4,068,587	80,282	186,587	87,588	1,340,889
Albany (See (c) below)	488	1,712	252,824	4,511	9,520	7,184	75,036
Augusta (Maine)	289	3,149	1,68,524	4,149	4,806	6,910	44,560
Boston (Massachusetts)	2,033	5,563	749,002	17,683	35,660	15,708	243,537
Brooklyn (See (c) below)	1,711	3,521	762,521	16,624	31,227	13,491	278,240
Buffalo (See (c) below)	787	4,058	452,339	9,288	21,344	12,523	116,854
Burlington (Vermont)	155	367	98,585	1,831	2,865	3,111	24,693
Hartford (Connecticut)	1,532	4,005	447,338	9,304	22,496	10,145	167,228
Manhattan (See (c) below)	2,454	5,262	827,194	21,389	47,871	10,064	301,621
Portsmouth (New Hampshire)	286	934	155,866	5,306	9,387	5,306	32,865
Providence (Rhode Island)	306	659	134,054	2,186	5,721	3,053	35,846
Mid-Atlantic Region	7,895	18,007	3,733,388	64,801	194,888	75,997	1,186,793
Baltimore (Maryland & D.C.)	1,407	3,371	650,551	13,961	30,143	9,350	223,488
Newark (New Jersey)	2,659	5,090	1,040,340	12,932	48,885	23,470	371,187
Philadelphia (See (a) below)	1,650	3,991	804,333	15,838	40,132	17,979	218,985
Pittsburgh (See (a) below)	1,711	3,434	438,455	8,544	21,373	11,815	100,633
Richmond (Virginia)	654	3,319	712,938	10,814	23,312	11,482	225,960
Wilmington (Delaware)	173	525	86,261	2,312	1,930	2,540	26,540
South-Atlantic Region	9,430	25,778	5,442,694	85,720	131,433	153,781	1,872,182
Atlanta (Georgia)	1,007	2,899	728,417	8,413	19,862	19,862	259,698
Birmingham (Alabama)	512	1,757	419,582	5,081	9,097	15,219	109,714
Columbia (South Carolina)	589	1,395	374,595	4,495	7,882	9,413	102,609
FT. Lauderdale (Florida)	2,814	7,367	1,663,976	21,321	7,899	402,961	402,961
Greensboro (North Carolina)	1,274	3,610	769,602	10,593	19,462	23,367	216,635
Jackson (Mississippi)	339	896	264,054	3,081	5,461	11,416	65,135
Jacksonville (Florida)	1,484	3,531	815,240	16,854	19,864	341,375	341,375
Little Rock (Arkansas)	829	1,963	556,782	3,222	5,518	79,389	79,389
Nashville (Tennessee)	307	2,049	523,744	7,246	14,092	17,412	143,255
New Orleans (Louisiana)	475	1,318	425,722	5,167	10,765	14,418	151,405
Central Region	4,738	17,748	3,179,268	60,844	113,887	101,816	824,291
Cincinnati (See (d) below)	921	2,358	1,054,429	10,429	13,209	13,209	132,209
Cleveland (See (d) below)	950	3,138	636,447	12,784	28,338	19,124	178,675
Detroit (Michigan)	1,279	7,537	971,152	15,929	37,146	24,784	263,001
Indianapolis (Indiana)	835	2,514	558,451	13,300	17,407	25,025	127,362
Louisville (Kentucky)	497	1,540	407,338	5,466	15,155	19,155	88,965
Parkersburg (West Virginia)	216	561	172,201	2,961	6,831	34,038	34,038
Midwest Region	7,363	21,452	3,832,499	79,948	140,229	187,324	879,958
Aberdeen (South Dakota)	135	622	100,029	2,041	2,196	7,963	19,500
Chicago (See (b) below)	2,309	4,865	930,370	17,024	44,441	19,848	303,871
Des Moines (Iowa)	705	1,590	347,986	8,026	11,409	17,409	83,902
Fargo (North Dakota)	188	694	97,929	2,489	2,926	12,719	19,301
Helena (Montana)	169	737	121,255	2,405	3,264	7,370	42,840
Minneapolis (Minnesota)	785	3,642	575,328	11,715	21,327	22,969	128,268
Omaha (Nebraska)	484	1,300	215,173	4,658	6,194	19,900	45,068
St. Louis (Missouri)	1,007	2,554	604,227	11,975	18,041	21,090	144,035
St. Paul (Minnesota)	721	4,067	517,843	13,589	20,882	45,560	133,994
Springfield (See (b) below)	789	1,952	322,359	8,623	9,740	12,505	59,033
Southwest Region	6,234	17,291	3,863,898	96,108	187,498	187,498	1,674,221
Albuquerque (New Mexico)	220	511	163,734	2,461	3,686	4,792	58,899
Austin (See (f) below)	941	2,977	559,931	8,347	11,055	14,381	259,737
Daytona (Wyoming)	102	444	67,830	1,320	1,387	3,056	21,072
Dallas (See (f) below)	1,418	3,622	817,070	11,701	22,580	25,552	405,478
Denver (Colorado)	702	2,163	428,183	7,572	13,539	12,889	182,127
Houston (See (f) below)	657	2,139	433,708	5,254	13,514	10,125	269,797
Oklahoma City (Oklahoma)	664	1,558	345,343	5,494	6,435	12,762	133,140
Phoenix (Arizona)	790	1,661	376,131	5,504	11,626	6,714	166,521
Salt Lake City (Utah)	145	569	156,822	2,438	4,884	5,396	65,590
Wichita (Kansas)	595	1,647	315,044	6,011	10,210	12,330	91,660
Western Region	12,312	18,353	4,777,248	76,880	178,181	122,800	2,145,614
Anchorage (Alaska)	62	187	86,070	1,495	2,132	2,591	46,219
Boise (Idaho)	135	345	123,255	1,834	3,243	7,654	34,252
Honolulu (Hawaii)	330	1,106	178,048	1,988	5,744	1,419	70,744
Laguna Niguel (See (a) below)	2,491	2,761	919,914	12,190	37,745	14,168	430,160
Las Vegas (Nevada)	202	598	127,690	1,526	3,849	7,992	58,492
Los Angeles (See (a) below)	2,804	2,806	902,367	13,845	36,839	10,583	405,258
Portland (Oregon)	506	1,827	361,883	6,160	12,394	14,112	148,112
Sacramento (See (a) below)	1,463	2,209	563,782	8,230	19,696	14,135	263,995
San Francisco (See (a) below)	1,652	1,806	379,230	8,362	17,593	3,668	186,856
San Jose (See (a) below)	1,712	2,461	618,776	9,347	22,475	14,356	239,120
Seattle (Washington)	935	2,205	589,434	10,111	18,391	32,634	242,395
International	818	868	216,835	993	216,835	993	166,488
Puerto Rico	18	66	203,533	118	1,179	96	4,307
Other	599	302	13,382	475	367	3,243	162,101
Totals for states not shown above	10,142	12,075	3,384,069	52,974	130,348	56,910	1,545,399
(a) California	3,098	6,237	1,252,729	23,647	54,181	32,353	382,950
(b) Illinois	5,440	14,583	2,315,278	43,412	109,908	43,262	771,951
(c) New York	1,911	5,496	1,101,676	22,668	45,412	29,713	310,984
(d) Pennsylvania	2,314	5,702	1,243,178	24,482	61,505	29,785	319,618
(e) Texas	3,016	8,738	1,810,709	25,302	47,149	50,058	935,012

Table 8 — Number of Returns Filed Electronically

Individual Returns*					
Service centers & districts	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
United States	24,814	77,612	563,482	1,160,516	4,183,271
Anderson	0	172	18,631	74,672	291,171
Albany	—	172	3,327	10,692	34,677
Augusta	—	—	—	2,448	15,561
Boston	—	—	—	11,151	55,333
Buffalo	—	—	13,304	36,016	85,491
Burlington	—	—	—	1,546	6,583
Hartford	—	—	—	5,446	47,764
Portsmouth	—	—	—	2,744	12,566
Providence	—	—	—	4,629	12,116
Brookhaven	0	0	0	14,466	186,433
Brooklyn	—	—	—	11,193	58,868
Manhattan	—	—	—	3,211	42,663
Newark	—	—	—	—	84,699
Philadelphia	0	8,913	58,508	69,188	319,449
Baltimore	—	—	—	8,559	61,903
Philadelphia	—	—	—	—	85,103
Pittsburgh	—	—	—	—	42,663
Richmond	—	8,913	58,508	60,639	120,166
Wilmington	—	—	—	—	9,674
A-C International	—	—	—	—	—
Atlanta	0	0	0	92,897	928,871
Atlanta	—	—	—	—	187,501
Columbia	—	—	—	35,081	106,655
Fort Lauderdale	—	—	—	9,096	69,092
Jacksonville	—	—	—	—	48,720
Memphis	1,953	16,376	182,199	338,122	899,407
Birmingham	—	—	—	28,813	110,510
Greensboro	1,953	16,376	123,386	142,943	251,059
Jackson	—	—	—	—	45,757
Little Rock	—	—	—	—	67,252
Nashville	—	—	—	48,029	143,207
New Orleans	—	—	—	—	81,444
Cincinnati	9,157	25,876	153,492	267,458	612,308
Cincinnati	9,157	25,876	60,558	61,288	105,062
Cleveland	—	—	—	20,882	82,192
Detroit	—	—	—	51,582	136,878
Indianapolis	—	—	—	62,036	161,321
Louisville	—	—	—	43,908	91,466
Parkersburg	—	—	—	7,322	35,584
Kansas City	0	448	5,450	42,778	214,214
Chicago	—	—	—	12,471	166,019
Des Moines	—	—	—	—	35,181
Minneapolis	—	—	—	14,001	64,880
Springfield	—	440	5,450	14,304	67,840
St. Louis	—	—	—	—	96,540
St. Paul	—	—	—	—	43,754
Austin	0	0	70,832	141,766	474,294
Albuquerque	—	—	—	—	33,424
Austin	—	—	—	26,623	86,063
Dallas	—	—	70,832	97,565	203,411
Houston	—	—	—	17,578	51,496
Oklahoma City	—	—	—	—	50,123
Wichita	—	—	—	—	45,152
Fresno	0	0	10,592	43,342	225,848
Honolulu	—	—	—	—	10,926
Laguna Niguel	—	—	—	10,536	120,141
Los Angeles	—	—	—	5,462	38,816
San Francisco	—	—	—	9,450	17,110
San Jose	—	—	10,592	17,884	38,048
Ogden	13,704	25,735	96,880	175,777	390,142
Aberdeen	—	—	—	1,404	8,873
Anchorage	—	—	—	883	6,222
Boise	—	—	—	7,296	14,338
Cheyenne	—	—	—	4,721	10,355
Denver	—	—	—	22,018	52,863
Fargo	—	—	—	408	6,647
Helena	—	—	—	3,192	11,162
Las Vegas	—	—	—	3,618	14,685
Omaha	—	—	2,343	12,491	30,447
Phoenix	13,704	19,142	47,998	45,702	66,509
Portland	—	—	—	19,087	31,311
Sacramento	—	6,583	12,312	14,759	30,062
Salt Lake City	—	—	16,657	12,391	33,582
Seattle	—	—	17,570	27,807	72,878
Other	0	0	18,876	104	0
Non-Individual Returns*					
United States	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Fiduciary	2,165	2,165	73,224	117,144	
Schedule K-1	24,770	24,321	336,244	745,861	
Partnership	3	38	509	500	
Schedule K-1	41,000	238,000	460,000	500,000	
Employee plans					
5500 C					
5500 R		128		408	
5500 CR		13		572	

Table 11 — Returns Filed, Examination Coverage (1990)

	Returns filed CY 1989	Returns examined					Percent coverage
		Revenue agents	Tax auditors	Service centers	Revenue officers	Total	
Individual, total	109,888,400	282,786	817,179	163,781	—	853,746	0.86
1040A, TPI under \$25,000	42,116,300	12,262	138,891	34,782	—	185,955	0.44
Non 1040A, TPI under \$25,000	20,464,800	16,465	79,085	19,746	—	115,296	0.56
TPI \$25,000 under \$50,000	26,359,200	27,967	138,089	29,762	—	195,818	0.74
TPI \$50,000 under \$100,000	11,167,100	29,988	71,953	22,528	—	124,469	1.09
TPI \$100,000 and over	2,554,700	47,764	28,380	44,294	—	120,438	4.71
Schedule C-TGR under \$25,000	2,167,800	9,368	18,828	1,088	—	29,384	1.36
Schedule C-TGR \$25,000 under \$100,000	2,667,300	20,756	34,478	7,733	—	63,067	1.86
Schedule C-TGR \$100,000 and over	1,464,200	33,117	9,754	6,547	—	49,418	3.38
Schedule F-TGR under \$100,000	638,000	3,151	4,744	409	—	8,304	1.30
Schedule F-TGR \$100,000 and over	269,000	4,948	1,844	447	—	7,239	2.69
Fiduciary	2,825,300	2,658	—	—	—	2,658	0.10
Partnerships	1,983,200	13,227	—	—	—	13,227	0.60
Corporation, total	2,752,300	71,337	—	—	—	71,337	2.59
Assets not reported	230,300	3,261	—	—	—	3,261	1.42
under \$50,000	773,800	8,349	—	—	—	8,349	1.08
\$50,000 under \$100,000	367,400	7,635	—	—	—	7,635	1.97
\$100,000 under \$250,000	550,100	10,875	—	—	—	10,875	2.00
\$250,000 under \$500,000	304,700	7,872	—	—	—	7,872	2.58
\$500,000 under \$1 mil	209,500	6,583	—	—	—	6,583	3.16
\$1 mil under \$5 mil	203,200	8,837	—	—	—	8,837	4.35
\$5 mil under \$10 mil	29,800	3,856	—	—	—	3,856	12.94
\$10 mil under \$50 mil	33,600	6,543	—	—	—	6,543	19.47
\$50 mil under \$100 mil	5,600	1,892	—	—	—	1,892	33.79
\$100 mil under \$250 mil	4,200	1,921	—	—	—	1,921	45.74
\$250 mil and over	16,900	3,945	—	—	—	3,945	72.50
Form 1120F	—	568	—	—	—	568	3.36
Small business corporations	1,881,100	9,884	—	—	—	9,884	0.74
Form 1120 DISC	—	644	—	—	—	644	—
Estate, total	55,800	11,798	—	—	—	11,798	21.14
Gross estate under \$1 mil	31,700	4,122	—	—	—	4,122	13.00
Gross estate \$1 mil under \$5 mil	22,200	6,500	—	—	—	6,500	29.28
Gross estate \$5 mil and over	1,900	1,094	—	—	—	1,094	57.58
Gift	123,800	1,640	—	—	—	1,640	1.33
Income, estate and gift, total	119,439,600	313,955	517,172	163,181	—	994,308	0.84
Excise	887,200	41,258	—	—	—	41,258	4.65
Employment	28,993,100	48,870	2,296	—	19,909	69,075	0.24
Windfall profits	—	526	—	2,457	—	2,983	—
Miscellaneous	—	70	—	—	—	70	—
Service center correspondence contacts	—	—	—	274,322	—	274,322	—
Exempt organizations	491,100	16,205	—	—	—	16,205	3.30
Employee plans	1,067,800	35,913	—	—	—	35,913	3.08

Table 11 — Returns Filed, Examination Coverage (1990), continued

	Recommended additional tax and penalties (in millions)					Average tax and penalty per return			No-charge percent ^a	
	Revenue agents	Tax auditors	Service centers	Revenue officers	Total	Revenue agents	Tax auditors	Service centers	Revenue agents	Tax auditors
Individual, total	3,295	1,016	623	—	4,934	18,248	1,885	3,713	—	—
1040A, TPI under \$25,000	220	182	164	—	576	17,958	1,378	4,716	—	—
Non 1040A, TPI under \$25,000	203	100	22	—	325	6,243	1,269	1,131	—	—
TPI \$25,000 under \$50,000	204	223	105	—	542	7,278	1,890	3,524	—	—
TPI \$50,000 under \$100,000	257	137	54	—	448	9,512	1,896	2,338	—	—
TPI \$100,000 and over	1,230	135	237	—	1,602	25,755	4,760	5,345	—	—
Schedule C-TGR under \$25,000	65	42	1	—	108	6,959	2,237	1,348	—	—
Schedule C-TGR \$25,000 under \$100,000	201	87	6	—	304	9,697	3,787	1,682	—	—
Schedule C-TGR \$100,000 and over	914	71	31	—	1,016	27,608	7,308	4,735	—	—
Schedule F-TGR under \$100,000	19	5	0	—	24	5,964	1,133	789	—	—
Schedule F-TGR \$100,000 and over	62	4	2	—	68	18,560	2,183	3,712	—	—
Fiduciary	110	—	—	—	110	42,892	—	—	—	—
Partnerships	13,834	—	—	—	13,834	183,828	—	—	—	—
Corporation, total	13,834	—	—	—	13,834	183,828	—	—	—	—
Assets not reported	160	—	—	—	160	49,028	—	—	—	—
under \$50,000	48	—	—	—	48	5,772	—	—	—	—
\$50,000 under \$100,000	38	—	—	—	38	5,003	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 under \$250,000	82	—	—	—	82	7,490	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 under \$500,000	115	—	—	—	115	14,583	—	—	—	—
\$500,000 under \$1 mil	76	—	—	—	76	11,485	—	—	—	—
\$1 mil under \$5 mil	258	—	—	—	258	29,245	—	—	—	—
\$5 mil under \$10 mil	186	—	—	—	186	48,197	—	—	—	—
\$10 mil under \$50 mil	426	—	—	—	426	65,084	—	—	—	—
\$50 mil under \$100 mil	306	—	—	—	306	161,965	—	—	—	—
\$100 mil under \$250 mil	874	—	—	—	874	454,840	—	—	—	—
\$250 mil and over	11,166	—	—	—	11,166	3,666,939	—	—	—	—
Form 1120F	99	—	—	—	99	174,448	—	—	—	—
Small business corporations	13	—	—	—	13	1,338	—	—	—	—
Form 1120 DISC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estate, total	1,832	—	—	—	1,832	18,828	—	—	—	—
Gross estate under \$1 mil	79	—	—	—	79	18,710	—	—	—	—
Gross estate \$1 mil under \$5 mil	534	—	—	—	534	62,112	—	—	—	—
Gross estate \$5 mil and over	1,219	—	—	—	1,219	1,114,534	—	—	—	—
Gift	247	—	—	—	247	150,828	—	—	—	—
Income, estate and gift, total	19,331	1,016	623	—	20,970	62,160	1,885	3,713	—	—
Excise	219	—	—	—	219	6,213	—	—	—	—
Employment	348	2	—	111	461	8,888	1,993	—	8,881	8
Windfall profits	511	—	45	—	556	872,264	—	18,283	—	4
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	445	—	—	—	—
Service center correspondence contacts	—	—	419	—	419	—	—	1,820	—	—
Exempt organizations	38	—	—	—	38	2,218	—	—	—	—
Employee plans	47	—	—	—	47	1,305	—	—	—	—

Table 12 — Returns Filed, Examination Coverage (1989)

	Returns filed CY 1989	Returns examined				Percent coverage
		Revenue agents	Tax auditors	Service centers	Revenue officers	
Individual, total	107,829,000	242,968	542,706	198,971	984,643	0.82
1040A, TPI under \$25,000	32,887,000	20,336	150,585	37,801	208,722	0.63
Non 1040A, TPI under \$25,000	29,112,000	23,340	93,700	39,697	156,737	0.54
TPI \$25,000 under \$50,000	25,767,000	46,357	174,070	38,584	257,011	1.00
TPI \$50,000 under \$100,000	10,030,000	28,984	44,165	28,544	101,723	1.01
TPI \$100,000 and over	2,193,000	32,681	42,146	44,987	119,794	5.46
Schedule C-TGR under \$25,000	2,135,000	13,092	14,053	910	28,055	1.31
Schedule C-TGR \$25,000 under \$100,000	2,598,000	26,422	20,213	3,317	49,952	1.92
Schedule C-TGR \$100,000 and over	1,381,000	37,517	8,501	6,286	52,304	3.79
Schedule F-TGR under \$100,000	665,000	1,875	3,816	323	5,814	0.87
Schedule F-TGR \$100,000 and over	253,000	2,897	1,112	522	4,531	1.72
Fiduciary	2,869,000	3,183			3,183	0.12
Partnerships	1,784,000	12,285			12,285	0.72
Corporations, total	2,774,840	68,185	68,185	68,185	68,185	2.02
Assets not reported	231,000	2,486	2,486	2,486	2,486	1.08
Under \$50,000	817,000	8,192	8,192	8,192	8,192	1.00
\$50,000 under \$100,000	381,000	6,989	6,989	6,989	6,989	1.83
\$100,000 under \$250,000	525,000	8,899	8,899	8,899	8,899	1.70
\$250,000 under \$500,000	317,000	5,296	5,296	5,296	5,296	1.67
\$500,000 under \$1 mil	211,000	3,654	3,654	3,654	3,654	1.73
\$1 mil under \$5 mil	203,000	5,639	5,639	5,639	5,639	2.78
\$5 mil under \$10 mil	28,000	2,627	2,627	2,627	2,627	9.36
\$10 mil under \$50 mil	31,000	5,335	5,335	5,335	5,335	17.21
\$50 mil under \$100 mil	1,819	6,090	6,090	6,090	6,090	30.32
\$100 mil under \$250 mil	4,457	1,862	1,862	1,862	1,862	41.78
\$250 mil and over	4,483	2,680	2,680	2,680	2,680	64.74
Form 1120F	16,000	487	487	487	487	3.04
Small business corporations	1,178,000	7,775			7,775	0.86
Form 1120-DISC	1,100	650			650	77.27
Estate, total	52,000	12,483	12,483	12,483	12,483	23.97
Gross estate under \$1 mil	29,000	5,201	5,201	5,201	5,201	17.93
Gross estate \$1 mil under \$5 mil	21,000	6,236	6,236	6,236	6,236	29.70
Gross estate \$5 mil and over	2,000	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	51.30
Gift	194,000	1,276			1,276	1.23
Income, estate and gift, total	115,504,040	336,953	542,706	198,971	1,078,640	0.93
Excise	680,000	34,567			34,567	3.53
Employment	29,355,000	33,815	1,395		18,604	0.18
Whistlebl profit	2,600	5,122			1,122	44.88
Miscellaneous	62				62	
Service center correspondence contacts					411,517	411,517
Exempt organizations	487,000	15,907				3.11
Employee plans	1,639,000	35,681			35,681	2.00

Table 12 — Returns Filed, Examination Coverage (1989), continued

	Recommended additional tax and penalties (in millions)				Average tax and penalty per return				No-charge percent ^a	
	Revenue agents	Tax auditors	Service centers	Revenue officers	Revenue agents	Tax auditors	Service centers	Revenue officers	Revenue agents	Tax auditors
Individual, total	2,785	891	476		4,222	11,348	1,826	2,393	11	14
1040A, TPI under \$25,000	281	207	28		516	12,806	1,373	729	8	12
Non 1040A, TPI under \$25,000	99	94	27		220	4,240	1,000	878	11	13
TPI \$25,000 under \$50,000	192	257	37		486	4,146	1,473	1,018	10	13
TPI \$50,000 under \$100,000	264	97	88		459	9,096	2,203	3,432	9	17
TPI \$100,000 and over	914	169	243		1,326	21,685	5,179	5,393	13	23
Schedule C-TGR under \$25,000	82	32	1		95	4,699	2,243	804	9	10
Schedule C-TGR \$25,000 under \$100,000	190	73	9		272	7,195	3,591	2,793	9	14
Schedule C-TGR \$100,000 and over	691	58	32		781	16,430	6,797	5,142	11	20
Schedule F-TGR under \$100,000	10	3			13	5,345	957	420	14	28
Schedule F-TGR \$100,000 and over	53	3	1		57	18,144	2,252	2,488	14	28
Fiduciary	84				84	29,416			15	
Partnerships										
Corporations, total	12,211				12,211	39,830			23	
Assets not reported	399				399	160,505			28	
Under \$50,000	54				54	6,598			31	
\$50,000 under \$100,000	25				25	3,584			27	
\$100,000 under \$250,000	44				44	4,959			27	
\$250,000 under \$500,000	58				58	10,891			27	
\$500,000 under \$1 mil	45				45	12,289			27	
\$1 mil under \$5 mil	188				188	33,436			19	
\$5 mil under \$10 mil	129				129	33,535			17	
\$10 mil under \$50 mil	338				338	63,702			12	
\$50 mil under \$100 mil	253				253	139,690			9	
\$100 mil under \$250 mil	586				586	318,166			6	
\$250 mil and over	9,669				9,669	3,512,050			2	
Form 1120F	424				424	939,728			8	
Small business corporations	14				14	1,777			35	
Form 1120-DISC										
Estate, total	740				740	98,348			9	
Gross estate under \$1 mil	110				110	21,550			10	
Gross estate \$1 mil under \$5 mil	326				326	52,322			9	
Gross estate \$5 mil and over	303				303	295,224			8	
Gift	489				489	320,875			19	
Income, estate and gift, total	6,237	891	476		7,704	18,664	1,826	2,393	13	14
Excise	252				252	7,289			6	
Employment	156	1		94	251	4,741	678	5,649	8	4
Whistlebl profit	2,288				2,288	2,038,964			13	
Miscellaneous						6,948			19	
Service center correspondence contacts			555				1,340			
Exempt organizations	38				38	2,370			27	
Employee plans									23	

Table 13 — Number of Returns Examined

(By class of tax and by Internal Revenue regions, districts and other areas.)

	Total	Individual	Partnership	Fiduciary	Corporation	Sub-chapter S corporation	Domestic international sales corporation
United States	1,168,232	883,140	13,227	2,339	71,337	8,864	844
North Atlantic:	135,856	102,856	1,699	609	11,045	1,425	131
Mid-Atlantic:	112,177	89,525	1,646	219	7,103	1,125	52
Southeast:	206,842	162,842	1,345	159	11,458	2,065	56
Central:	132,222	93,500	1,425	372	8,470	1,244	60
Midwest:	130,350	88,658	1,503	569	9,354	1,091	180
Southwest:	199,474	152,224	2,395	263	11,921	1,644	47
Western:	235,339	188,137	3,213	344	11,741	1,280	118
International:	6,108	5,199	1	4	245	11	—
North Atlantic Region:	6,192	4,671	48	35	442	22	—
Albany	3,203	2,104	—	1	271	—	—
Augusta	17,540	11,995	171	203	2,039	255	6
Brooklyn	22,622	13,403	87	1	1,705	197	24
Buffalo	13,956	10,633	144	121	1,295	109	19
Burlington	2,036	1,531	2	—	105	16	—
Hartford	13,334	10,178	232	120	1,467	216	24
Manhattan	25,267	18,654	786	124	2,893	385	58
Portsmouth	3,907	3,002	67	—	389	67	—
Providence	4,453	3,495	160	—	439	65	—
Providence	10,881	10,881	—	—	—	—	—
Providence Service Center	12,289	12,289	—	—	—	—	—
Mid-Atlantic Region:	21,198	13,089	224	49	1,312	205	1
Baltimore	18,723	14,532	249	68	2,097	317	19
Philadelphia	16,217	12,829	627	18	1,312	208	20
Pittsburgh	16,384	13,166	176	34	1,113	176	6
Richmond	17,209	14,154	332	20	193	153	6
Wilmington	3,350	2,638	23	—	160	26	—
Philadelphia Service Center	19,097	19,097	—	—	—	—	—
Southeast Region:	35,239	23,457	312	29	1,743	274	10
Atlanta	13,736	10,359	164	14	1,188	192	3
Birmingham	9,197	7,156	30	2	639	56	—
Fort Lauderdale	28,514	24,502	127	17	1,650	429	11
Greensboro	17,292	12,979	168	28	1,201	164	4
Jackson	8,406	7,030	101	4	456	22	—
Jacksonville	26,715	20,473	139	24	1,556	541	23
Little Rock	9,635	7,712	75	16	481	67	—
Nashville	18,003	13,035	—	8	1,234	140	—
New Orleans	20,089	16,203	75	17	1,310	159	—
Atlanta Service Center	7,243	7,243	—	—	—	—	—
Memphis Service Center	12,773	12,773	—	—	—	—	—
Central Region:	25,005	10,553	190	163	1,522	150	15
Cincinnati	22,554	16,018	283	109	1,772	155	—
Detroit	26,008	16,539	338	26	2,617	343	32
Indianapolis	18,409	14,012	379	54	1,249	416	4
Louisville	13,218	9,282	143	11	811	127	—
Parkinsonburg	5,330	3,497	92	9	499	53	—
Cincinnati Service Center	21,698	21,698	—	—	—	—	—
Midwest Region:	2,297	1,752	32	2	181	13	—
Aberdeen	33,061	19,357	194	224	2,622	278	75
Chicago	9,499	6,587	29	39	816	43	2
Des Moines	7,458	5,003	17	6	194	20	—
Fargo	4,055	3,234	23	10	275	26	—
Minneapolis	10,545	7,311	84	32	992	131	38
Omaha	6,563	3,820	47	21	363	34	—
St. Louis	16,787	11,629	719	121	1,277	117	10
St. Paul	17,371	12,163	193	105	1,711	231	31
Springfield	8,993	6,387	166	29	923	118	24
Kansas City Service Center	13,715	13,715	—	—	—	—	—
Southwest Region:	4,693	3,674	38	19	304	50	—
Albuquerque	23,114	18,540	108	45	1,823	205	—
Austin	3,025	2,307	22	—	144	30	—
Chesapeake	41,108	25,062	623	74	3,197	380	12
Denver	18,555	11,737	430	14	1,018	295	4
Houston	23,443	19,207	399	52	1,220	128	11
Oklahoma City	15,235	10,077	24	24	1,119	228	5
Phoenix	14,897	11,408	205	11	1,647	187	10
Salt Lake City	5,552	3,866	76	3	440	57	2
Wichita	10,436	7,030	204	21	1,009	142	3
Austin Service Center	13,628	13,628	—	—	—	—	—
Ogden Service Center	25,788	25,788	—	—	—	—	—
Western Region:	6,556	4,984	98	3	299	46	—
Anchorage	4,775	3,468	56	6	216	45	—
Boise	3,099	2,333	39	18	325	22	—
Honolulu	41,206	34,819	656	39	2,490	261	13
Laguna Niguel	11,483	9,888	54	13	339	75	2
Los Angeles	52,811	34,411	524	36	2,504	280	26
Portland	9,675	7,107	180	51	667	98	2
Sacramento	20,442	16,971	503	78	1,082	91	8
San Francisco	20,647	16,857	257	21	1,441	129	13
San Jose	21,131	17,385	413	74	1,430	14	38
Seattle	17,494	13,745	254	55	948	179	14
Fresno Service Center	26,069	26,069	—	—	—	—	—

Table 13 — Number of Returns Examined, continued

(By class of tax and by Internal Revenue regions, districts and other areas.)

	Estate	Gift	Employment	Excise	Exempt organization	Employee plans	Widow's profit
United States	11,798	1,640	69,971	41,258	16,205	35,913	528
North Atlantic:	2,141	364	6,491	2,707	2,027	4,190	2
Mid-Atlantic:	1,507	131	3,097	2,239	872	4,661	5
Southeast:	1,701	258	15,346	7,019	1,026	2,959	10
Central:	1,425	180	9,730	4,753	5,155	5,749	65
Midwest:	208	9,338	10,823	2,542	4,310	4,310	442
Southwest:	214	12,233	6,770	2,210	5,713	5,713	442
Western:	2,084	286	12,556	4,728	2,166	8,331	12
International:	149	2	480	17	—	—	—
North Atlantic Region:	148	18	665	143	—	—	—
Albany	—	—	418	343	—	—	—
Augusta	436	89	2,129	225	—	—	1
Brooklyn	1	—	594	392	2,027	4,190	—
Buffalo	256	68	791	500	—	—	—
Burlington	—	—	219	183	—	—	—
Hartford	443	63	421	170	—	—	—
Manhattan	857	125	860	523	—	—	1
Portsmouth	—	—	162	189	—	—	—
Providence	—	—	232	59	—	—	—
Providence Service Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Providence Service Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mid-Atlantic Region:	385	35	249	116	872	4,661	—
Baltimore	399	39	463	519	—	—	—
Newark	376	36	680	91	—	—	—
Philadelphia	144	6	758	144	—	—	—
Pittsburgh	203	15	894	278	—	—	—
Richmond	—	—	55	448	—	—	—
Wilmington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia Service Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southeast Region:	231	40	3,198	1,360	1,626	2,959	1
Atlanta	—	—	1,298	567	—	—	—
Birmingham	—	—	661	641	—	—	—
Columbia	484	53	998	234	—	—	—
Fort Lauderdale	236	50	2,317	941	—	—	—
Greensboro	—	—	464	307	—	—	2
Jackson	235	29	3,112	583	—	—	—
Jacksonville	—	—	140	531	—	—	—
Little Rock	199	52	1,314	1,117	—	—	—
Nashville	336	34	1,215	738	—	—	2
New Orleans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atlanta Service Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Memphis Service Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Region:	410	72	1,112	307	4,762	5,749	—
Cincinnati	364	52	2,480	1,278	—	—	34
Detroit	332	4	2,501	1,236	—	—	21
Indianapolis	263	27	1,501	504	—	—	—
Louisville	—	—	1,462	1,382	—	—	—
Parkinsonburg	56	2	674	448	—	—	—
Cincinnati Service Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwest Region:	63	9	197	47	—	—	1
Aberdeen	453	11	1,942	1,053	2,542	4,310	—
Chicago	106	22	878	976	—	—	—
Des Moines	38	17	229	4,334	—	—	—
Fargo	44	20	260	160	—	—	3
Minneapolis	179	12	1,296	508	—	—	4
Omaha	117	18	724	1,319	—	—	—
St. Louis	328	32	1,453	1,021	—	—	—
St. Paul	179	44	1,633	1,067	—	—	—
Springfield	137	23	1,065	120	—	—	1
Kansas City Service Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southwest Region:	22	4	447	129	—	—	6
Albuquerque	156	11	1,613	613	—	—	—
Austin	39	6	325	152	—	—	—
Chesapeake	322	47	2,874	700	2,210	5,713	93
Denver	129	20	1,068	3,832	—	—	10
Houston	129	5	1,410	698	—	—	183
Oklahoma City	170	58	1,632	1,484	—	—	137
Phoenix	139	19	937	322	—	—	12
Salt Lake City	—	—	840	267	—	—	—
Wichita	121	44	1,293	570	—	—	—
Austin Service Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ogden Service Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Western Region:	9	—	907	210	—	—	—
Anchorage	50	5	446	483	—	—	—
Boise	28	—	234	112	—	—	—
Honolulu	297	39	2,093	495	—	—	4
Laguna Niguel	82	10	629	151	—	—	—
Los Angeles	485	51	2,689	1,128	2,166	8,331	6
Portland	162	39	806	583	—	—	—
Sacramento	21	13	426	145	—	—	—
San Francisco	317	14	1,349	458	—	—	—
San Jose	207	31	1,185	342	—	—	2
Seattle	153	55	1,426	663	—	—	—
Fresno Service Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 14 — Additional Tax and Penalties Recommended After Examination

(By class of tax and by Internal Revenue regions, districts and other areas.)
(in thousands of dollars)

	Total	Individual	Fiduciary	Corporation	Sub-chapter S corporation	Estate
United States	22,281,310	4,834,472	109,874	13,833,838	13,332	1,831,843
North Atlantic	3,787,325	675,387	40,351	2,749,889	255	154,566
Mid-Atlantic	1,480,449	394,230	8,780	875,020	440	69,859
Southwest	2,360,226	784,527	2,153	1,284,733	2,461	133,680
Central	2,935,556	374,034	16,045	1,434,405	3,117	921,655
Midwest	2,852,515	548,158	8,856	2,093,925	324	97,213
Southwest	4,899,225	1,011,488	26,015	2,856,234	4,893	318,944
Western	3,877,596	1,121,541	8,773	2,454,557	2,043	129,889
International	106,408	25,278	—	77,096	—	3,878
North Atlantic Region:						
Albany	125,748	15,439	62	80,108	2	18,287
Augusta	93,485	6,630	—	84,774	—	—
Boston	433,096	83,307	2,360	295,885	—	29,059
Brooklyn	317,095	101,424	—	192,056	—	—
Buffalo	322,881	58,494	548	236,513	12	6,265
Burlington	4,851	2,575	—	1,504	—	—
Hartford	426,622	64,711	467	329,818	64	20,101
Manhattan	1,749,771	163,388	36,608	1,407,372	138	82,516
Portsmouth	50,789	18,212	—	31,443	39	—
Providence	94,115	12,212	6	80,295	—	—
Andover Service Center	32,545	32,545	—	—	—	—
Brookhaven Service Center	116,429	116,429	—	—	—	—
Mid-Atlantic Region:						
Baltimore	351,305	66,928	237	192,882	291	15,088
Newark	450,995	117,285	374	293,155	3	18,069
Philadelphia	197,858	67,973	7,895	97,422	20,333	—
Pittsburgh	119,322	40,301	372	53,421	145	4,416
Richmond	172,810	53,908	101	99,259	1	11,942
Wilmington	145,877	5,574	—	138,721	—	—
Philadelphia Service Center	42,282	42,282	—	—	—	—
Southwest Region:						
Atlanta	493,150	109,727	77	289,797	2,236	32,515
Birmingham	75,227	50,672	31	18,856	14	—
Columbia	46,591	25,120	—	16,616	—	—
Ft. Lauderdale	304,470	169,930	71	100,320	108	31,621
Greensboro	285,541	57,842	61	201,261	—	15,688
Jackson	101,295	38,500	1,571	59,196	—	—
Jacksonville	217,035	123,121	306	65,807	18	11,591
Little Rock	42,821	23,120	—	23,120	—	—
Nashville	417,197	52,176	27	330,816	—	13,790
New Orleans	298,222	55,651	9	200,304	6	30,395
Atlanta Service Center	55,190	55,190	—	—	—	—
Memphis Service Center	22,486	22,486	—	—	—	—
Central Region:						
Cincinnati	1,203,145	56,277	13,265	202,855	867	876,591
Cleveland	541,529	59,902	817	397,663	4	12,801
Detroit	788,642	95,126	307	669,831	6	16,857
Indianapolis	158,864	50,868	1,649	63,208	1,989	13,068
Louisville	130,680	32,192	154	87,590	251	—
Parkinsonburg	41,583	18,567	54	13,259	—	2,258
Cincinnati Service Center	61,103	61,103	—	—	—	—
Midwest Region:						
Aberdeen	9,447	5,342	2	2,228	—	1,102
Chicago	1,117,248	250,123	321	778,091	3	70,225
Des Moines	76,870	22,771	613	41,338	—	2,550
Fargo	16,166	8,278	6	4,986	—	1,106
Helena	18,203	8,912	9	3,392	86	1,029
Milwaukee	323,107	38,257	1,104	274,886	—	4,568
Omaha	150,086	11,118	286	112,404	—	2,380
St. Louis	400,782	75,794	289	289,903	—	4,648
St. Paul	491,470	47,953	4,075	414,881	1	5,351
Springfield	213,129	28,502	189	171,816	233	4,224
Kansas City Service Center	55,110	55,110	—	—	—	—
Southwest Region:						
Albuquerque	169,007	15,545	128	8,384	—	142,338
Austin	230,091	144,916	144	60,577	—	13,152
Cheyenne	14,405	9,264	—	4,141	—	—
Dallas	1,212,947	337,734	20,902	435,105	—	107,161
Denver	194,899	80,270	1	68,278	1,246	5,708
Houston	2,245,206	86,761	12	1,985,150	3,037	10,786
Oklahoma City	296,233	74,917	102	86,596	—	7,384
Phoenix	181,516	56,272	36	105,866	171	13,384
Salt Lake City	36,457	17,698	—	16,825	—	—
Wichita	123,715	30,918	4,691	65,310	12	17,921
Austin Service Center	114,335	69,410	—	—	—	—
Opden Service Center	78,425	78,425	—	—	—	—
Western Region:						
Anchorage	36,582	24,577	3	6,554	—	1,268
Boise	58,123	16,570	12	38,140	—	3,266
Honolulu	30,616	9,948	50	10,638	—	859
Laguna Niguel	772,227	227,745	6,736	472,215	179	21,099
Las Vegas	144,364	44,180	104	80,584	—	1,215
Los Angeles	1,138,913	344,810	—	745,753	—	24,552
Portland	117,552	40,254	350	60,351	822	10,862
Sacramento	163,853	113,246	658	113,246	997	1,115
San Francisco	647,689	81,414	191	740,029	—	15,882
San Jose	330,326	82,133	255	209,794	19	23,778
Seattle	146,163	47,487	1,422	84,859	25	9,368
Fresno Service Center	69,378	69,378	—	—	—	—

Table 14 — Additional Tax and Penalties Recommended After Examination, continued

(By class of tax and by Internal Revenue regions, districts and other areas.)
(in thousands of dollars)

	Gift	Employment	Excise	Employee plans	Exempt organizations	Windfall profit	Miscellaneous
United States	248,863	452,747	219,148	48,848	35,817	558,338	31
North Atlantic	14,946	94,016	27,595	6,604	—	1	—
Mid-Atlantic	63,380	26,516	35,191	2,177	4,836	—	—
Southwest	25,151	74,748	44,805	1,901	6,187	39	31
Central	25,085	64,307	25,801	22,772	5,635	41,628	—
Midwest	22,160	56,174	21,583	1,663	4,471	—	—
Southwest	82,480	38,247	51,155	9,813	5,720	514,846	—
Western	13,655	84,848	24,149	2,119	5,284	21	—
International	4	1,347	607	—	—	—	—
North Atlantic Region:							
Albany	1,586	1,054	889	—	—	—	—
Augusta	—	1,083	977	—	—	1	—
Boston	2,450	19,765	329	—	—	—	—
Brooklyn	—	9,657	3,813	6,604	3,804	—	—
Buffalo	628	5,629	14,792	—	—	—	—
Burlington	—	292	451	—	—	—	—
Hartford	3,778	6,988	597	—	—	—	—
Manhattan	6,508	48,642	4,598	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth	—	898	146	—	—	—	—
Providence	—	568	834	—	—	—	—
Andover Service Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brookhaven Service Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mid-Atlantic Region:							
Baltimore	61,159	7,025	573	2,177	4,836	—	—
Newark	1,173	9,012	11,824	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia	510	3,821	44	—	—	—	—
Pittsburgh	427	1,568	18,671	—	—	—	—
Richmond	112	5,015	2,470	—	—	—	—
Wilmington	—	73	1,509	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia Service Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southwest Region:							
Atlanta	14,946	26,572	9,092	1,901	6,187	—	—
Birmingham	—	4,846	2,809	—	—	—	—
Columbia	—	1,468	3,387	—	—	—	—
Ft. Lauderdale	1,911	9,226	1,283	—	—	—	—
Greensboro	710	7,615	2,351	—	—	—	31
Jackson	—	1,291	709	—	—	—	—
Jacksonville	491	11,301	4,339	—	—	—	—
Little Rock	3,334	2,540	2,047	—	—	—	—
Nashville	2,850	4,380	13,158	—	—	—	—
New Orleans	908	5,319	5,630	—	—	—	—
Atlanta Service Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Memphis Service Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Region:							
Cincinnati	18,821	5,069	994	22,772	5,635	—	—
Cleveland	1,629	21,105	6,202	—	—	41,506	—
Detroit	1,751	10,580	4,071	—	—	114	—
Indianapolis	21,147	5,385	21,147	—	—	—	—
Louisville	1,334	3,181	7,312	—	—	—	—
Parkinsonburg	—	3,225	2,917	—	—	—	—
Cincinnati Service Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwest Region:							
Aberdeen	—	605	158	—	—	9	—
Chicago	453	9,745	2,151	1,683	4,471	—	—
Des Moines	523	3,884	5,191	—	—	—	—
Fargo	264	1,080	446	—	—	—	—
Helena	3,860	694	120	—	—	—	—
Milwaukee	61	5,243	958	—	—	—	—
Omaha	893	2,105	1,821	—	—	—	—
St. Louis	8,150	13,701	8,317	—	—	—	—
St. Paul	907	16,039	2,263	—	—	—	—
Springfield	6,951	3,078	136	—	—	—	—
Kansas City Service Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southwest Region:							
Albuquerque	103	1,553	343	—	—	14	—
Austin	1,412	6,367	3,462	—	—	—	—
Cheyenne	86	310	82	—	—	—	—
Dallas	44,553	17,379	3,552	9,613	5,720	230,860	—
Denver	25,729	3,997	9,670	—	—	—	—
Houston	7,641	7,529	13,711	—	—	120,578	—
Oklahoma City	1,251	4,702	3,114	—	—	118,168	—
Phoenix	896	3,684	1,266	—	—	—	—
Salt Lake City	—	2,392	1,342	—	—	—	—
Wichita	810	3,532	1,624	—	—	—	—
Austin Service Center	—	—	—	—	—	44,925	—
Opden Service Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Western Region:							
Anchorage	—	3,787	393	—	—	—	—
Boise	364	1,032	738	—	—	—	—
Honolulu	—	759	859	—	—	—	—
Laguna Niguel	2,680	35,543	6,009	—	—	21	—
Las Vegas	84	6,834	1,263	—	—	—	—
Los Angeles	607	12,603	12,603	2,119	5,284	—	—
Portland	1,142	2,508	1,182	—	—	—	—
Sacramento	3,777	3,777	1,948	—	—	—	—
San Francisco	2,702	7,029	440	—	—	—	—
San Jose	6,961	6,961	7,318	—	—	—	—
Seattle	1,815	3,550	637	—	—	—	—
Fresno Service Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 15 — Civil Penalties Assessed and Abated
(Dollars in thousands)

	Assessments		Abatements		Net penalties	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total, all civil penalties	29,877,208	11,648,617	3,741,656	5,789,417	25,935,550	6,079,200
Individual total	17,388,798	3,480,561	1,237,505	534,391	16,151,292	2,925,270
Delinquency	1,880,532	882,270	219,595	197,781	1,660,937	684,489
Estimated tax	4,550,151	917,524	190,125	80,113	4,360,026	827,411
Failure to pay	8,799,408	678,292	699,133	65,381	8,100,275	612,901
Bad check	254,840	7,854	13,270	1,770	241,570	6,084
Fraud	10,396	158,470	879	36,585	10,117	121,884
Negligence	1,782,492	590,670	96,535	91,612	1,685,957	499,058
Other ¹	90,479	225,581	17,569	51,138	72,710	174,443
Corporation total²	834,819	1,263,851	193,319	845,394	641,500	318,257
Delinquency	158,197	487,993	34,180	459,104	124,017	78,889
Estimated tax	296,278	257,206	41,081	250,082	244,597	116,524
Failure to pay	374,476	251,558	116,818	219,475	257,658	32,083
Bad check	3,277	224	164	62	3,113	162
Fraud	547	53,577	41	10,721	506	43,256
Negligence	9,740	60,956	324	2,847	9,416	58,109
Other	2,104	41,737	111	2,503	1,993	39,234
Employment total³	10,411,426	3,318,895	1,828,095	1,714,684	8,483,331	1,604,280
Delinquency	2,513,366	957,223	429,090	382,684	2,084,276	574,538
Failure to pay	4,933,505	447,216	890,266	161,110	4,043,239	286,106
Federal tax deposits	2,839,555	1,895,338	605,381	1,168,338	2,233,674	727,000
Bad check	116,212	5,940	2,390	383	113,822	5,557
Fraud	874	5,237	56	816	818	5,138
Other	8,414	7,530	910	2,010	7,504	5,520
Estate total⁴	438,871	187,442	117,136	148,820	319,735	48,622
Delinquency	138,557	44,107	22,571	26,013	115,986	18,094
Daily delinquency	41,264	49,903	30,481	42,833	10,783	7,070
Failure to pay	222,580	20,971	165,640	17,568	156,940	3,403
Federal tax deposits	25,362	43,925	6,497	52,359	18,865	(8,433)
Bad check	4,255	100	189	7	4,066	93
Fraud	1,222	17,632	124	519	1,098	17,113
Other	3,631	10,803	734	7,301	2,897	3,482
Estate and gift total	16,867	198,352	7,843	81,874	8,124	17,818
Delinquency	6,338	73,054	2,646	53,540	3,692	19,514
Failure to pay	9,138	32,636	5,103	27,108	4,035	5,528
Bad check	250	234	77	143	173	91
Fraud	10	742	5	104	5	638
Negligence	116	786	22	299	94	487
Other	215	1,940	90	380	125	1,560
All other total⁵	451,828	1,281,686	195,311	1,378,352	256,217	(118,686)
Delinquency	242,845	1,208,089	130,191	1,343,683	112,654	(135,591)
Failure to pay	123,061	11,381	41,205	8,714	81,856	2,647
Bad check	2,720	102	305	32	2,415	70
Negligence	220	845	51	194	169	651
Missing information	14,531	16,030	9,548	10,203	4,983	5,827
Other	68,151	25,239	14,011	15,526	54,140	9,713
Non-return⁶	157,887	2,248,921	62,346	868,482	95,551	1,278,439

Table 16 — Examination Results (by number of returns)

Additional tax proposed	883,319
Refunds proposed	82,405
No adjustments proposed	173,523
Total¹	1,139,247
Disposition of examined returns	
Not assessed	1,039,840
Assessed administratively or petitioned to the U. S. Tax Court	99,407
Total²	1,139,247

Table 17 — Examinations Resulting in Refunds

	Excluding claims for refunds	
	Number of returns	Amount recommended (in thousands of dollars)
Individuals	47,269	189,351
Fiduciary	239	14,434
Corporations	4,924	376,129
Estate	1,840	70,097
Gift	36	321
Employment ¹	901	1,611
Excise	1,943	43,944
Total	66,852	695,184

Table 18 — Information Returns

1990		(In millions)
Information returns received		
Magnetic media	967	
Paper	50	
Total	1,017	
Taxpayer contacts		
Underreporter	2.95	
Nonfiler	1.96	
Total	4.91	
Additional tax and penalties recommended		
Underreporter	\$1,590 ¹	
Nonfiler	\$2,073	
Total	\$3,523	

Table 19 — Delinquent Collection Activity
(In thousands)

Taxpayer delinquent accounts		
Total yield		\$25,463,944
First bill		\$10,434,110
Subsequent bills		\$ 8,015,066
Additional action on taxpayer delinquent accounts		\$ 6,987,900
Other programs		\$ 2,028,869
Opening inventory		3,170
Issuances ¹		3,477
Dispositions		3,116
Closing inventory		
(a) Number of accounts (including queue)	3,531	
(b) Number of queue accounts	750	
(c) Balance of assessed tax, penalty and interest	\$19,676,072	
Delinquent return investigations		
Opening inventory		2,067
Issuances ¹		1,419
Dispositions		1,181
Closing inventory (including queue)		2,305
Number of queue accounts		608
Returns compliance investigations closed		7
Miscellaneous investigations closed		32
Offers in compromise received		9
Enforcement activity		
Notice of federal tax lien filed		1,114
Notice of levy served upon third party		2,531
Seizures of property made		12

Table 20 — Criminal Investigation Activity

	Abusive compliance	Narcotic crimes	Organized crime	Public corruption	White collar	Total
Investigations initiated	529	1585	436	244	2486	5280
Total completed	560	1527	397	246	2513	5243
Prosecution recommended	383	1213	299	166	1157	3220
Indictments / information	426	1038	315	149	947	2875
Convictions	383	831	262	147	849	2472
Sentenced:						
Total sentenced	407	754	248	157	850	2416
Sentenced to prison	271	613	144	104	477	1609

Table 21 — Internal Audit Reports

	Number of reports	Percentage of staff years
National audits	33	—
Regional audits	15	—
Single office audits	58	—
Total	106¹	—
System development / reviews	—	10.1%
Installation reviews	—	35.0%
Program reviews	—	25.2%
Integrity program	—	13.3%
Financial reviews	—	14.9%
Computer assistance to management	—	0.8%

Table 22 — Internal Security Activities

	Convictions	Criminal misconduct	Background investigations	Accepted for prosecution
* Cases initiated	21	2,810¹	3,533²	—
Narcotics	47	—	—	18
Bribery	54	—	—	74
Theft	23	—	—	66
Assault	9	—	—	43
Impersonation	35	—	—	8
False statements	16	—	—	44
Embezzlement	62	—	—	16
Other violations	—	—	—	75
Totals	287	—	341	—

Table 23 — Employee Plans and Exempt Organizations Tax Rulings and Technical Advice (Closings)

Subject	Total	Taxpayers requests for tax rulings	Field requests for technical advice
Total	4885	4325	140
Actual matters	367	355	12
Exempt Organizations	3718	3634	84
Employee plans	580	536	44

Table 24 — Determination Letters Issued on Employee Benefit Plans

Letters issued	Stock bonus	Money purchase	Target benefit	Profit sharing	ESOP	Total defined contribution	Defined benefit	Total
Initial qualification:								
Qualified	342	2,360	280	8,417	55	11,454	1,867	13,321
Participating employees' not qualified	354,098	247,480	21,941	2,897,515	32,315	3,553,349	609,612	4,162,961
Amendment:								
Qualified	228	1,747	122	5,156	41	7,294	2,117	9,411
Not qualified	1	3	0	6	10	10	4	14
Termination:								
Qualified	1	5,979	10	11,100	—	17,090	16,293	33,383
Not qualified	0	12	0	24	38	38	11	47
Total								
Qualified	571	10,086	412	24,673	96	35,838	20,277	56,115
Not qualified	1	17	0	38	0	56	19	75

Table 25 — Exempt Organizations and Other Entities Listed on Exempt Organizations and Business Master File

	1989	1990
Section 501(c):		
(1) Corporation organized under act of Congress	6,090	9
(2) Titleholding corps	9,090	6,278
(3) Religious, charitable, etc	464,138	489,882
(4) Social welfare	141,238	142,473
(5) Labor, agriculture organizations	72,689	71,553
(6) Business leagues	63,951	65,896
(7) Social and recreation clubs	61,455	62,723
(8) Fraternal beneficiary societies	99,621	100,321
(9) Voluntary employees' beneficiary societies	13,228	14,210
(10) Domestic fraternal beneficiary societies	18,432	18,350
(11) Teachers' retirement funds	11	10
(12) Benevolent life insurance assns.	5,783	5,673
(13) Cemetery companies	8,341	8,565
(14) Credit unions	6,438	6,352
(15) Mutual insurance companies	1,118	1,137
(16) Corps. to finance crop operation	17	19
(17) Supplemental unemployment benefit trusts	674	667
(18) Employee funded pension trusts	8	8
(19) War veterans' organizations	26,495	27,460
(20) Legal service organizations	200	197
(21) Black lung trusts	22	22
(22) Multi-employer pension plans	0	0
(23) Veterans associations founded prior to 1880	0	2
(24) Trusts described in section 4049 of ERISA	0	0
(25) Holding companies for pensions etc.	43	107
501(c)(6) Religious and apostolic organizations	94	94
501(c)(6) Cooperative hospitals	78	78
501(c)(6) Cooperative service organizations of operating educational organizations	1	1
501(c)(6) Religious and apostolic organizations providing child care	7	8
521 Farmers' cooperatives	2,279	2,372
Sub-total exempt organizations (EO)	992,461	1,024,766
Taxable farmers' cooperatives	3,295	3,276
Nonexempt charitable trusts	42,314	45,401
Total EO and other entities	1,038,070	1,073,443

Table 26 — Exempt Organizations Applications (Disposals)

	Approved	Denied	Other ^a	Total
Section 501(c):				
(1) Corporation organized under act of Congress	0	0	1	1
(2) Titleholding corps	204	3	142	349
(3) Religious, charitable, etc	29,780	464	10,129	40,373
(4) Social welfare	2,116	46	845	3,007
(5) Labor, agriculture organizations	478	1	125	604
(6) Business leagues	2,347	48	527	2,922
(7) Social and recreation clubs	1,288	51	594	1,943
(8) Fraternal beneficiary societies	38	2	24	64
(9) Voluntary employees' beneficiary societies	1,338	3	409	1,750
(10) Domestic fraternal beneficiary societies	37	3	53	93
(11) Teachers' retirement funds	0	0	0	0
(12) Benevolent life insurance assns.	146	5	97	248
(13) Cemetery companies	243	0	44	287
(14) Credit unions	4	0	1	5
(15) Mutual insurance companies	7	1	106	114
(16) Corps. to finance crop operation	0	0	0	0
(17) Supplemental unemployment benefit trusts	9	0	17	26
(18) Employee funded pension trusts	0	0	0	0
(19) War veterans' organizations	155	0	47	202
(20) Legal service organizations	6	0	4	10
(21) Black lung trusts	0	0	0	0
(22) Multi-employer pension plans	0	0	0	0
(23) Veterans associations founded prior to 1880	0	0	0	0
(24) Trusts described in section 4049 of ERISA	0	0	0	0
(25) Holding companies for pensions etc.	0	0	60	60
Total	38,643	656	13,348	52,647
501(c)(6) Religious and apostolic organizations	2	0	1	3
501(c)(6) Cooperative hospitals	0	0	0	0
501(c)(6) Cooperative service organizations of operating educational organizations	0	0	0	0
521 Farmers' cooperatives	38	1	21	60
Nonexempt charitable trusts	25	0	13	38
National Office rulings and determinations letters	378	28	89	495

Table 27 — Internal Revenue Collections, Costs, Employees and U.S. Population

Fiscal year	Operating cost (1)	Collections (2)	Cost of collecting \$100 (3)	Population (thousands) (4)	Tax per capita (5)	Total (6)	Average positions realized	National Office (7)	Field (8)
1961	413,295,238	94,401,086,398	0.44	183,691	513.91	53,206	3,042	50,164	50,164
1962	450,080,420	99,440,839,245	0.45	186,538	533.09	56,481	3,401	53,080	53,080
1963	500,834,314	105,925,395,281	0.47	189,242	559.74	59,711	3,657	56,054	56,054
1964	549,692,131	112,260,257,115	0.49	191,885	585.03	61,069	3,862	57,206	57,206
1965	597,387,471	114,434,632,721	0.52	194,303	588.95	62,098	3,881	58,217	58,217
1966	624,881,929	128,879,961,342	0.48	196,560	635.68	63,588	3,882	59,706	59,706
1967	667,080,295	143,374,814,552	0.45	198,712	746.68	65,946	3,894	62,052	62,052
1968	699,190,384	153,363,837,685	0.46	200,706	765.48	67,574	3,967	63,607	63,607
1969	758,785,475	167,919,559,688	0.40	202,677	827.19	68,064	3,862	64,202	64,202
1970	888,159,162	195,722,096,497	0.45	204,878	865.31	68,063	4,103	64,960	64,960
1971	981,065,297	191,647,198,138	0.51	207,053	925.63	68,972	4,358	64,614	64,614
1972	1,127,390,411	209,855,736,878	0.54	208,846	1,004.83	68,549	4,134	64,415	64,415
1973	1,160,000,945	237,787,204,058	0.49	210,410	1,130.11	74,170	4,505	69,665	69,665
1974	1,312,894,661	268,952,253,663	0.49	211,901	1,269.24	78,921	4,310	74,611	74,611
1975	1,584,711,486 ^a	293,822,725,772	0.54	213,559	1,375.84	82,338	4,531	77,808	77,808
1976	1,667,311,889 ^a	302,519,791,822	0.56	215,142	1,408.14	84,264	4,732	79,532	79,532
1977	1,790,586,738 ^a	338,139,416,730	0.50	217,329	1,847.91	83,743	4,994	78,749	78,749
1978	1,962,129,287 ^a	389,770,389,352	0.49	219,033	1,826.81	85,329	4,919	80,410	80,410
1979	2,116,166,276 ^a	460,412,185,013	0.46	220,969	2,083.32	86,168	4,978	81,190	81,190
1980	2,280,838,622 ^a	519,375,273,361	0.44	228,231 ^b	2,275.66 ^b	87,454	5,114	82,350	82,350
1981	2,465,468,704 ^a	606,799,120,630	0.41	230,613 ^b	2,631.24 ^b	86,156	5,110	81,046	81,046
1982	2,626,336,030 ^a	632,240,505,595	0.42	232,962 ^b	2,713.92 ^b	82,857	5,068	77,789	77,789
1983	2,868,325,840 ^a	627,240,792,861	0.47	235,225 ^b	2,686.98 ^b	83,605 ^b	5,037 ^b	78,568	78,568
1984	3,279,067,495 ^a	680,475,229,453	0.48	237,454 ^b	2,655.71 ^b	87,635 ^b	5,327 ^b	82,308	82,308
1985	3,600,952,523 ^a	742,871,541,283	0.48	238,714 ^b	3,098.99 ^b	92,254	5,454	86,800	86,800
1986	3,841,993,050 ^a	782,251,812,225	0.49	241,959 ^b	3,232.51 ^b	95,880	5,361	90,519	90,519
1987	4,355,816,254 ^a	866,290,689,996	0.49	244,544 ^b	3,627.22 ^b	102,186	5,253	96,935	96,935
1988	5,069,376,682 ^a	935,106,599,000	0.54	246,329 ^b	3,782.17 ^b	114,873	5,204	109,669	109,669
1989	5,198,546,083 ^a	1,013,322,133,000	0.51	249,412 ^b	4,062.84 ^b	114,758	7,895	106,863	106,863
1990	5,440,417,630 ^a	1,056,365,651,631	0.52	251,329	4,203.12	111,658	7,459	104,399	104,399

Table 28 — Internal Revenue Service Costs by Activity

(In thousands of dollars)						
Appropriation by activity	Total		Personnel compensation and benefits		Other	Total
	1989	1990	1989	1990		
Total obligations, appropriations and reimbursements	6,330,062	5,802,181	3,794,064	3,999,839	1,435,958	1,503,121
Obligations against appropriated funds	5,166,083	5,448,418	3,777,761	3,863,088	1,426,324	1,477,332
Salaries and expenses						
Total	85,994	72,347	60,666	44,940	25,308	27,407
Executive direction	8,175	9,305	6,458	7,333	1,717	1,972
Management services	77,819	63,042	54,228	37,607	23,591	25,435
Processing tax returns						
Total	1,678,825	1,618,908	995,016	1,139,239	682,909	679,609
Returns processing and revenue accounting	1,184,110	1,240,184	757,066	838,709	427,044	401,475
Computer services	494,715	578,724	238,650	300,530	255,865	278,184
Examination and appeals						
Total	1,903,329	1,959,152	1,580,089	1,590,728	323,240	368,424
Examination	1,488,945	1,509,942	1,226,795	1,224,428	262,150	284,814
Appeals and tax litigation	248,601	279,841	216,362	229,443	32,239	49,598
Employee plans and exempt organizations	125,872	132,881	104,683	108,809	21,189	24,072
International	39,911	38,188	32,249	28,048	7,662	10,140
Investigation, collection and taxpayer service						
Total	1,529,937	1,590,011	1,141,070	1,188,179	388,867	401,832
Tax fraud investigations	270,677	265,560	211,070	207,147	59,637	58,413
Collection	833,076	878,467	640,495	673,642	192,581	204,825
Taxpayer service	356,019	372,987	228,267	241,068	126,752	131,019
Enforcement litigation and technical	68,165	73,897	60,268	65,322	7,575	7,877
Reimbursable obligations, Total	31,877	81,753	18,303	35,844	15,674	25,798

Table 29 — Internal Revenue Service Costs by Office¹

(In thousands of dollars)

Internal Revenue office, district or region	Personnel					Travel (3)	Equipment (4)	Other (5)
	Total compensation (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			
A. Total Internal Revenue Service	5,602,151	3,999,032²	123,283	101,248³	1,278,584⁴			
Regional offices	1,053,617	387,598	24,808	44,055	596,956			
National Office	533,358	500,988	10,658	8,238	113,476			
North Atlantic	471,121	376,758	8,133	5,540	79,590			
Mid Atlantic	649,535	525,382	14,750	8,564	99,839			
Southeast	426,400	341,796	10,493	4,569	69,542			
Central	462,225	376,281	10,778	4,641	70,545			
Midwest	722,822	588,403	18,497	7,182	110,840			
Southwest	583,453	571,477	15,532	8,577	89,867			
Western	135,782	124,735	3,529	2,829	4,889			
Regional Appeals	98,930	87,694	3,281	2,898	5,077			
Regional Compliance	54,866	48,908	3,469	1,340	3,149			
Maritime Computing Center	40,184	22,587	272	1,253	18,072			
Detroit Computing Center	70,756	48,373	979	2,784	18,642			
B. Regional commissioners' offices (excluding district directors offices and service centers)	438,299	123,734	16,395	11,448	284,722			
North Atlantic	31,328	15,107	1,511	2,113	12,597			
Mid Atlantic	58,985	14,480	1,369	1,336	41,800			
Southeast	65,811	13,804	3,201	1,428	48,378			
Central	52,878	12,207	1,946	1,564	37,162			
Midwest	52,052	11,976	1,438	1,426	37,212			
Southwest	80,119	16,355	3,457	2,394	57,803			
Western	94,025	39,305	3,453	1,087	49,670			
C. District directors offices and service centers	3,611,715	3,157,331	70,448	34,881	349,077			
North Atlantic	602,030	485,881	9,147	6,123	100,879			
Albany	20,786	16,883	624	417	2,862			
Augusta	9,372	7,717	381	74	1,220			
Baltimore	67,536	50,911	1,432	407	14,786			
Brooklyn	74,984	56,880	1,169	1,391	13,544			
Buffalo	41,847	32,644	1,124	597	7,282			
Burlington	3,912	3,913	231	66	702			
Hartford	34,691	28,383	1,023	177	5,128			
Manhattan	104,264	87,476	1,333	528	14,927			
Portsmouth	10,170	8,056	422	130	1,582			
Providence	10,171	8,274	345	94	1,458			
Rosston ACS	690	690	0	0	0			
Buffalo ACS	617	617	0	0	0			
Manhattan ACS	883	883	0	0	0			
North Atlantic Region centralized training	454	0	418	0	36			
Andrew Service Center	100,967	81,385	358	1,424	17,800			
Brookhaven Service Center	118,886	99,189	307	818	19,572			
Mid Atlantic	412,136	362,276	8,764	5,204	37,890			
Baltimore	41,918	58,940	1,249	654	4,075			
Newark	68,753	61,051	1,553	846	5,303			
Philadelphia	57,419	51,853	940	585	4,041			
Pittsburgh	32,723	28,568	702	412	3,041			
Richmond	45,454	37,763	1,185	1,232	5,274			
Wilmington	7,468	6,449	195	330	494			
Forms Distribution Center	8,790	7,244	24	49	1,473			
Baltimore ACS Site	472	102	0	0	370			
Newark ACS Site	134	3	0	0	131			
Philadelphia ACS Site	533	383	0	0	150			
Mid Atlantic Region centralized training	475	0	452	0	23			
Philadelphia Service Center	124,897	109,822	484	1,098	13,515			
Southeast	581,724	511,578	11,549	7,138	51,481			
Atlanta	79,013	67,774	2,091	1,181	8,037			
Birmingham	20,462	18,838	504	40	880			
Columbia	15,688	14,277	510	55	846			
Fort Lauderdale	58,239	50,711	1,443	654	3,431			
Greensboro	34,725	31,816	1,287	161	1,481			
Jackson	13,744	12,578	431	18	719			
Jacksonville	62,430	53,862	1,419	429	6,720			
Little Rock	14,815	13,202	629	75	900			
Nashville	45,330	37,640	1,148	481	6,061			
New Orleans	35,967	29,611	892	2,095	3,369			
Southeast Region centralized training	823	0	433	0	90			
Atlanta Service Center	107,570	94,829	409	1,524	11,008			
Memphis Service Center	90,840	82,342	248	445	7,805			
Charlotte Regional Development Center	1,325	1,296	25	0	5			
Atlanta ACS Site	786	786	0	0	0			
Jacksonville ACS Site	1,217	1,217	0	0	0			
Nashville ACS Site	1,049	1,049	0	0	0			

Table 30 — Internal Revenue Service Personnel Summary¹

Internal Revenue office, district or region	Personnel					Travel (3)	Equipment (4)	Other (5)
	Total compensation (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			
C. District Directors Offices and Service Centers								
Central	373,421	329,589	8,547	2,905	32,380			
Cincinnati	50,336	44,149	1,299	640	4,248			
Cleveland	49,142	43,931	1,557	145	3,509			
Detroit	71,863	64,937	2,146	410	5,270			
Indianapolis	43,480	37,484	1,286	262	4,448			
Louisville	20,783	18,700	878	134	1,071			
Southwest	11,590	10,109	603	173	705			
Cooperative Administrative Support Unit, Indianapolis	51	0	0	0	51			
Cooperative Administrative Support Unit, Cleveland	85	57	2	2	24			
Cooperative Administrative Support Unit, Cincinnati	520	374	2	0	194			
Treasury Complaints Processing Center	789	710	79	7	3			
Detroit ACS Site	569	569	0	0	0			
Cleveland ACS Site	589	589	0	0	0			
Indianapolis ACS Site	585	585	0	0	0			
Central Region centralized training	1,183	0	381	0	782			
Cincinnati Service Center	121,866	108,345	314	1,132	12,075			
Midwest	410,173	364,285	9,340	3,215	33,333			
Aberdeen	4,963	4,322	287	30	324			
Chicago	100,232	92,353	2,180	246	4,853			
Des Moines	18,003	15,836	630	76	1,461			
Fargo	5,838	5,203	298	41	296			
Helena	7,335	6,486	472	51	326			
Milwaukee	30,005	26,638	833	120	2,414			
Omaha	14,618	12,843	454	183	1,138			
St. Louis	46,905	40,538	1,301	707	3,959			
St. Paul	38,491	33,860	1,145	782	2,824			
Springfield	17,067	15,245	711	64	1,047			
Forms Distribution Center	7,345	5,826	35	27	1,457			
Midwest Region centralized training	469	0	429	0	49			
Kansas City Service Center	112,017	99,439	346	762	11,470			
Treasury Complaints Processing Center	745	612	99	2	32			
National Forensic Laboratory	1,902	1,483	117	114	188			
Cooperative Administrative Support Unit, Chicago	2,510	773	12	30	1,695			
Chicago ACS Site	886	886	0	0	0			
St. Louis ACS Site	842	842	0	0	0			
Southwest	642,803	572,048	13,030	4,788	52,937			
Albuquerque	9,534	8,673	401	59	801			
Austin	44,992	40,438	1,469	302	2,785			
Cheyenne	5,955	5,105	449	22	379			
Dallas	105,879	94,199	2,719	513	8,448			
Denver	48,524	43,592	1,329	191	3,412			
Houston	72,817	63,204	1,668	324	7,620			
Oklahoma City	33,799	30,397	1,130	188	2,084			
Phoenix	29,152	25,885	739	168	2,359			
Salt Lake City	11,824	10,825	387	64	548			
Wichita	18,642	17,014	690	118	912			
Treasury Complaints Center	630	608	112	11	9			
Dallas ACS Site	1,453	1,453	0	0	0			
Denver ACS Site	853	853	0	0	0			
Houston ACS Site	1,178	1,178	0	0	0			
Oklahoma City ACS Site	0	0	0	0	0			
Southwest Region centralized training	604	244	509	1,109	10,115			
Austin Service Center	86,077	74,344	804	1,561	11,968			
Open Service Center	131,380	117,257	804	1,561	11,968			
Austin Compliance Center	38,643	36,735	191	134	1,583			
Automated Examination System Project	57	0	0	26	31			
Western	589,428	531,672	12,069	5,430	40,197			
Anchorage	13,441	12,054	531	118	638			
Besse	8,752	7,755	371	182	444			
Honolulu	12,180	10,864	305	105	866			
Laguna Niguel	80,928	74,102	1,913	802	4,311			
Los Angeles	110,789	100,523	2,340	1,225	6,701			
Portland	23,083	20,138	698	200	2,047			
Las Vegas	17,555	15,914	451	322	858			
Sacramento	34,418	31,625	901	157	1,735			
San Francisco	53,943	48,388	728	394	4,433			
San Jose	45,564	41,511	1,427	214	2,412			
Seattle	40,647	35,970	1,077	290	3,310			
San Francisco Quality Review Office	2,731	2,704	27	0	0			
Cooperative Administrative Support Unit, Los Angeles	264	34	2	15	213			
Cooperative Administrative Support Unit, Fresno	5	0	0	0	5			
Treasury Complaints Processing Center	600	497	79	9	15			
Forms Distribution Center	3,892	3,350	22	122	458			
San Francisco ACS Site	1,108	1,108	0	0	0			
Seattle ACS Site	1,157	1,157	0	0	0			
Laguna Niguel ACS Site	1,617	1,616	1	0	0			
Karney Mesa ACS Site	1	1	0	0	0			
Fresno Service Center	136,198	122,362	629	1,335	11,642			
Western Region centralized training	545	0	466	0	79			

Table 31 — Appeals Workload

Table 1. Agency Workforce Summary					Table 2. Agency Workforce Breakdown						
Location and type	Average positions realized		Number of employees at close of year			Do		Nondeclared		Declared	
	1989	1990	1989	1990		Number of cases ¹	1989	1990	Number of cases ¹	1989	1990
	1989	1990	1989	1990							
Service total	115,360	112,987	113,622	116,425							
Permanent	113,378	111,543	111,980	114,494							
Temporary	1,982	1,444	1,642	1,931							
National Office	7,785	7,837	7,782	8,140							
Regional Offices	187,565	185,350	185,680	188,285							
Data processing operations	35,914	38,149	37,637	39,580							
Received	41,842	43,814	43,814	23,590							
Regular work (excluding TEFFRA)	36,487	39,685	39,685	18,346							
Tax shelters (excluding TEFFRA)	3,993	2,144	4,419	1,114							
TEFFRA regular work	438	402	175	20							
TEFFRA Tax shelters	907	650	650								
Disposed of by agreement	47,448	39,845	39,845	30,504							
Regular work (excluding TEFFRA)	33,058	31,665	19,274	16,394							
Tax shelters (excluding TEFFRA)	13,663	7,587	11,189	8,944							
TEFFRA regular work	226	207	175	19							
TEFFRA Tax shelters	320	370	95	63							
Disposed of as unneeded	3,213	3,889	5,832	4,588							
Regular work (excluding TEFFRA)	3,327	3,591	4,013	3,006							
Tax shelters (excluding TEFFRA)	81	80	1,413	1,478							
TEFFRA regular work	2	1									
TEFFRA Tax shelters	2	8	2								

Table 33 — Chief Counsel Receipt and Disposal of Cases

Assistant Chief Counsel	Types of cases	Pending Oct. 1, 1989	Received ¹	Disposed	Pending Sept. 30, 1990
Criminal	Requests for grand jury	5,265	1,530	1,092	5,793
Tax	Complex cases	2,014	778	799	1,993
	Noncomplex cases	305	113	134	294
	Forfeiture cases	0	286	116	170
	Total, all regions²	7,614	2,787	2,141	8,240
National Office (post review):					
	Criminal reference letters	0	661	661	0
	Declinations	0	50	50	0
	Conference memoranda	0	180	180	0
	Search warrants	0	10	10	0
	Form 1327	0	5,905	5,905	0
	Supplemental memoranda	0	9	9	0
	Pretrial advice	0	24	24	0
	Forfeitures	0	323	323	0
	Other	0	4	4	0
	Total, National Office (post review)	0	7,166	7,166	0
National Office (case work):					
	Appeals	0	32	32	0
	Technical advice	0	1,157	1,157	0
	Undercover	0	149	149	0
	Compulsion orders	0	12	12	0
	Search warrants	0	25	25	0
	Congressional inquiries	0	19	19	0
	Legislative	0	23	23	0
	Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)	0	38	38	0
	Department of Justice	0	12	12	0
	Protests	0	2	2	0
	Manual	0	70	70	0
	Criminal tax bulletin	0	0	0	0
	Forfeitures	0	34	34	0
	Other	0	53	62	0
	Total, National Office (case work)	0	1,626	1,635	0
	Total, National Office	0	8,792	8,801	0
	Total, all regions² & National Office	7,614	11,559	10,942	8,240
Disclosure Litigation					
	Disclosure opinions	261	378	470	169
	FOIA opinions	15	50	53	12
	Privacy Act opinions ³	393	126	508	11
	FOIA litigation	46	66	40	72
	Privacy Act litigation	16	9	8	17
	Section 7217 litigation	2	1	1	2
	Section 7431 litigation	45	59	23	81
	Litigation/coordination	11	35	41	5
	Appellate litigation	28	18	15	29
	FOIA requests	186	101	238	49
	FOIA appeals	740	1,005	896	849
	Privacy Act requests	1	2	2	1
	Privacy Act appeals	1	2	3	0
	Total	1,749	1,852	2,288	1,297
General Legal Services					
	Adverse actions	52	132	122	62
	Unacceptable performance	11	4	8	7
	Grievance arbitration	184	256	233	210
	Discrimination	221	290	261	250
	Unemployment compensation	7	13	14	6
	Unfair labor practice	57	154	127	84
	Negotiations	3	7	7	3
	Impasse	11	21	22	10
	Contracts	48	371	357	62
	Director of practice	26	5	20	11
	Miscellaneous	111	442	417	136
	Child support/nontax debt	3	7	10	0
	Forfeiture	180	569	674	75
	Federal Tort Claims Act	3	5	6	2
	Bivens	125	159	118	166
	Claims collection	309	286	249	326
	Ethics	0	14	12	2
	Rules of conduct	7	32	33	6
	Conflict of interest	4	11	13	2
	Labor or personnel	54	209	202	61
	Equal employment opportunity	16	78	73	21
	Fiscal, budget or appropriation	16	73	70	19

Assistant Chief Counsel	Types of cases	Pending Oct. 1, 1989	Received ¹	Disposed	Pending Sept. 30, 1990
General Legal Services					
	Federal Advisory Committee	0	3	3	0
	Act	0	3	3	0
	Tort claims	3	28	16	15
	Garnishment	12	158	157	13
	Bankruptcy	1	1	2	0
	Expert witness	115	262	254	123
	Review/comment on legislation/regulations	0	5	1	4
	Delegation orders	0	4	3	1
	Total, all regions	1,579	3,562	3,484	1,877
	Adverse actions	1	6	7	2
	Unacceptable performance	1	1	2	0
	Grievance arbitration	8	35	37	6
	Discrimination	27	22	31	18
	Unemployment compensation	2	15	15	2
	Unfair labor practice	1	7	7	1
	Negotiations	4	7	8	3
	Impasse	0	0	0	0
	Contracts	20	480	482	18
	Director of practice	0	9	9	0
	Miscellaneous	17	249	249	17
	Child support/nontax debt	1	14	15	0
	Forfeiture	4	30	34	4
	Federal Tort Claims Act	0	44	40	4
	Bivens	2	21	20	3
	Claims collection	7	23	23	7
	Ethics	1	93	90	4
	Rules of conduct	1	103	95	9
	Conflict of interest	3	123	124	2
	Labor or personnel	24	176	181	19
	Equal employment opportunity	7	44	49	2
	Fiscal, budget or appropriation	2	105	99	6
	Federal Advisory Committee	1	19	20	0
	Act	1	19	20	0
	Financial disclosure statements	2	290	292	0
	Tort claims	29	240	217	52
	Garnishment	7	767	772	2
	Bankruptcy	3	471	473	1
	Expert witness	0	0	0	0
	Review/comment on legislation/regulations	1	15	16	0
	Delegation orders	2	22	22	2
	Total, National Office	178	3,433	3,429	182
	Total, all regions & National Office	1,757	7,015	6,913	1,859
General Litigation					
	Chapter 9 bankruptcies	2,153	3,287	3,127	2,313
	Chapter 11 bankruptcies	4	9	8	5
	Chapter 12 bankruptcies	6,260	6,833	6,971	6,122
	Chapter 13 bankruptcies	94	8	20	98
	Bankruptcy Act	4,324	8,618	7,952	4,990
	Nonbankruptcy insolvencies	40	173	169	28
	Decedents; incompetents	87	75	74	86
	Collection suits (U.S. plaintiff)	310	230	259	281
	Suits against U.S.	2,015	4,181	3,618	2,578
	Foreign documents	2,316	1,893	1,822	2,167
	Requests	5	7	11	1
	Tax return preparers	27	10	17	20
	Summons enforcement	4,755	8,254	8,606	4,403
	Disclosure, FOIA & privacy acts	188	625	645	169
	Advisory opinions	1,654	7,162	7,186	1,628
	Total, all regions² & National Office	24,232	41,166	40,487	24,911
National Office:					
	Appeals cases - adverse	105	137	145	97
	Appeals cases - favorable	184	166	125	205
	Advisory cases	181	602	563	220
	Other centralized cases ⁴	11	3	5	9
	District counsel cases	6	190	179	17
	Total, National Office	487	1,098	1,017	548
	Total, all regions² & National Office	24,699	42,264	41,504	25,459

Table 34 — Regional Offices Caseload Report All Cases

Region	Pending Oct. 1, 1989	Received ¹	Disposed	Pending Sept. 30, 1990
North Atlantic	13,786	9,261	9,602	13,536
Mid-Atlantic	11,360	7,602	8,805	10,157
Southeast	8,802	10,651	10,780	8,673
Central	9,052	8,703	8,840	8,915
Midwest	8,827	8,567	8,782	9,612
Southwest	13,523	14,497	14,086	14,244
Western	28,911	18,877	23,494	24,294
Total regions	95,661	78,068	84,296	89,433
National Office	4,063	13,614	13,997	3,680
International	1,557	1,344	1,535	1,366
Grand total	101,281	93,026	99,828	94,479

Table 35 — United States Tax Court Cases (Excludes cases on appeal)

(In thousands of dollars)

	All Tax Court cases					
	Taxes and penalties			Small tax cases		
	Number of cases	In dispute	Determined	Number of cases	In dispute	Determined
Pending Oct. 1, 1989	62,432	\$23,235,287		10,449	\$37,036	
Received	28,033	\$17,086,083		10,778 ¹	\$39,357	
Disposed	58,359	\$ 5,984,039	\$1,600,585	11,901	\$37,845	\$17,353
Pending Sept. 30, 1990	54,076	\$33,455,785		9,326	\$35,199	

Table 36 — United States Tax Court Opinions

Prevailing party (by decision line)	Summary & small tax case bench opinions				Published memorandum & regular bench opinions				Total	
	1989		1990		1989		1990		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Decided in favor of the government	179	45.4	192	46	276	31.3	284	33	455	37
Decided in favor of the taxpayer	15	3.9	19	5	32	3.8	29	3	47	4
Decided - Rule 155	186	46.2	194	46	418	47.4	387	46	604	58.1
Miscellaneous	6	1.6	14	3	156	18	151	18	162	13
Total opinions	386		418		882		851		1,268	1,270

Table 37 — Appellate Court Case Record¹

Action		Courts of Appeals		Supreme Court	
		1989	1990	1989	1990
Decided in favor of the government	Number	308	192	2	3
	Percent	88.5	75.9	66.7	75.0
Decided in favor of the taxpayer	Number ²	33	48	1	1
	Percent	19.5	19	33.3	25.0
Decided partially for taxpayer and partially for the government	Number	7	13	—	—
	Percent	2.0	5.1	—	—
Total opinions		348	253	3	4

Table 38 — Tax Litigation Refund Suits¹

(in thousands of dollars)

Status	District Courts		Claims Court		Total	
	Number of cases	Amount in suits ²	Number of cases	Amount in suits ²	Number of cases	Amount in suits ²
Pending Oct. 1, 1989	2,589	\$614,084	728	\$1,027,532	3,308	\$1,641,716
Received ³	863	290,287	177	135,716	1,040	426,003
Disposed ⁴	952	120,858	160	183,573	1,112	284,431
Amount not refunded ⁵		87,608		93,001		190,609
Percent not refunded		80.8%		58.9%		67.0%
Pending Sept. 30, 1990	2,491	\$783,513	745	\$ 999,775	3,236	\$1,783,288

Table 39 — Trial Court Case Record (Opinions Rendered — Refund Litigation)

Action		Claims court		District court		Total	
		1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
Decided in favor of the government	Number	65	36	382	202	447	238
	Percent	89.1	73.5	78.8	65.2	80.1	66.3
Decided in favor of the taxpayer ²	Number	6	7	86	72	92	79
	Percent	8.2	14.3	17.7	23.2	16.5	22.0
Decided partially for taxpayer and partially for the government	Number	2	6	17	36	19	42
	Percent	2.7	12.2	3.5	11.8	3.4	11.7
Total opinions		73	49	485	310	558	359

Table 40 — Receipt and Disposal of Cases: Associate Chief Counsel (International)

Types of cases	Pending Oct. 1, 1989	Received	Disposed	Pending Sept. 30, 1990
Competent authority	12	22	22	12
Congressional correspondence	3	24	5	5
Forms and publications	0	1	1	0
General correspondence	9	42	39	12
General Counsel memoranda	1	0	0	1
Internal memoranda	27	31	25	33
Industry specialization program projects	0	0	0	0
Legislation	9	3	8	4
Miscellaneous	32	44	35	41
Private letter rulings	114	145	126	133
Regulations	115	23	35	103
Revenue rulings	102	60	49	113
Technical advice memoranda	17	8	14	11
Technical assistance - non-ISP	117	277	239	165
Technical coordination report	5	4	6	3
Litigating tax	105	52	64	93
Treaties	44	13	10	47
Criminal tax function	4	0	4	0
General litigation function	559	583	609	333
Tax litigation function	282	12	27	267
Total	1,557	1,344	1,533	1,368

Table 41 — Receipt and Disposal of Cases: Associate Chief Counsel (Technical)

Types of cases	Pending Oct. 1, 1989	Received	Disposed	Pending Sept. 30, 1990
Requests for rulings	1,853	3,486	3,898	1,441
Technical advice	128	230	199	159
Revenue rulings and revenue procedures	636	340	336	640
News releases	14	42	39	17
Changes in accounting methods	5,555	3,592	5,506	3,741
Changes in accounting periods	627	2,211	2,618	220
Earnings and profits determinations	3,377	1,387	2,807	1,957
Congressional correspondence	82	1,535	1,501	116
Technical and general correspondence	151	1,144	1,131	164
Reviews of field determinations	3	4	7	0
Technical study projects	41	37	42	36
Regulations projects	430	167	135	462
Legislative projects	24	30	26	28
Assistance outside technical	432	1,518	1,400	548
Technical coordination reports	31	26	51	6
Technical field conferences	0	1	1	0
Rulings disclosure	149	1,019	1,062	106
Reviews of actions on decisions	3	34	37	0
Special projects	2	114	83	23
General Counsel memoranda	49	30	72	7
Office memoranda	27	27	52	2
Total	13,714	18,972	21,813	9,873

Table 42 — Comparison of Equal Employment Opportunity Statistics

Internal Revenue Service	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian-American Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Full-time and part-time	30577	38900	4393	16665	2089	3997	1069	1400	189	398	99,678
Seasonal	5714	13247	1461	6709	495	1694	182	267	58	221	30,028
Total	36,291	52,147	5,854	23,375	2,584	5,691	1,251	1,667	247	619	129,706

Federal civilian labor force											
— Source: OPM's 1990 11th Annual Report to Congress											
	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian-American Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	41%	33.5%	5%	11%	3%	3%	1.5%	1.5%	.5%	1%	100%

Internal Revenue Service full-time, part-time & seasonal FY 90											
	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian-American Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	28%	40%	4.5%	18%	2%	4%	1%	1%	.25%	.5%	100%

Civilian labor force											
Source: 1990 census data											
	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian-American Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	60%	26.5%	3.6%	3.1%	2.8%	1.3%	1.1%	.5%	.3%	.2%	100%

Footnotes for Table 1

* Less than 0.5%

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

1. Includes Presidential Election Campaign Fund contributions of \$32,307,941 in fiscal year 1989 and \$32,489,427 in fiscal year 1990.

2. Collections of individual income tax are not reported separately from old-age, survivor's, disability and hospital insurance (OASDI) taxes on wages, salaries, and self-employment income. The amount of OASDI tax collections shown is based on estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of section 201(a) of the Social Security Act as amended and includes all OASDI taxes. The amounts shown for the two categories of individual income taxes were derived by subtracting the OASDI tax estimates from the combined totals collected.

3. Does not include interest paid on refunds.

4. Refunds from Forms 1040, 1040A, and 1040EZ including withheld taxes, minus FICA.

Footnotes for Table 2

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

1. Includes Forms 1040SS/PR, 1040C, and 1040NR.

2. Includes Forms 1040X, 1120X, 2688, 4868, 7004, 1041A, and non-master file returns.

Footnotes for Table 3

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Amounts reflect adjustments made to data reported in prior years. Negative figures are displayed when prior year adjustments exceed current year receipts.

1. Receipts in the various states do not indicate the federal tax burden of each since, in many instances, taxes are collected in one state from residents of another state. For example, withholding taxes reported by employers located near state lines may include substantial amounts withheld from salaries of employees who reside in neighboring states. Also, the taxes of some corporations are paid from a principal office, although their operations may be located in another state, or throughout several states.

2. Corporate tax rates generally ranged from 15 to 33 percent of taxable income.

3. Includes taxes of \$127.9 million on unrelated business income of exempt organizations (Forms 990T).

4. Collections of individual income tax (withheld and not withheld) include old-age, survivor's, disability, and hospital insurance taxes on salaries and wages (FICA) and self-employment income (SECA). Estimated national totals for individual income tax and employment taxes are shown in Table 1, and are used to obtain national totals for individual income taxes and for employment taxes in Table 4.

5. Individual income tax rates were 15, 28 and 33 percent of taxable income. Includes SECA taxes imposed on taxable self-employment income.

6. Includes fiduciary income tax collections of \$5.9 billion.

7. Income tax withholding rates were 15, 28 and 33 percent. A combined FICA rate of 15.02 percent was imposed on taxable wages up to \$48,000 for tax year 1989. For 1990, the rate is 15.3 and the wage ceiling is \$50,400.

8. Railroad retirement tax is divided into two tiers. Tier I tax rate was 7.65 percent for both employers and employees on the first \$51,300 of annual compensation. Tier II tax rate was 16.1 percent for employers and 4.9 percent for employees on the first \$38,100 of annual compensation.

9. A. tax rate of 8.2 percent was imposed on employers with one or more covered employees in each of 20 days in a year, each day being in a different week, or with a quarterly payroll for covered employment of at least \$1,500 in the current or preceding calendar year. This was applied to the first \$7,000 of taxable wages paid to each covered employee. The tax is reduced by credits of up to 5.4 percent for unemployment contributions paid to states.

10. Estate and gift tax rates ranged from 18 to 55 percent.

11. Amounts not classified by state or district as of the end of the fiscal year. This includes tax payments made to banks under the Federal Tax Deposit (FTD) System. These payments are included in collections but are not classified by district until applied to taxpayer accounts. Also included are credits allowable on income tax returns for certain gasoline, diesel, and special motor fuels tax payments and for excess payments under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Designations by taxpayers of a portion of their taxes to the Presidential Election Campaign Fund are also included even though they are not collections, as such, because they do not affect taxpayer liability. Transfer of amounts to this fund was made on a national basis only and had no effect on district and regional collection data.

Footnotes for Table 5

* Less than \$500.

1. IRS issued \$45.3 million refunds totaling \$99.7 billion which includes \$2.4 billion in interest.

2. Includes \$1.4 billion paid in interest.

3. Includes earned income credits refunded in the amount of \$4.4 billion, refunds paid through direct deposit of \$4.1 billion, refunds of \$587 million paid on partnership and fiduciary returns, and \$524 million paid in interest. The average refund for all individual income tax returns was \$920.

4. Includes withheld income tax, FICA, Railroad Retirement, and FUTA refunds and credits.

5. Includes credits and claims for gasoline and lubricating oil tax payments.

6. Includes Highway and Airport Trust Fund reclassification.

7. Includes credits for excess payments under the Federal Old Age and Survivors, Federal Disability, and Federal Hospital Funds of \$1.1 billion.

8. The source of this information is the U.S. Customs Service and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (BATF). Customs and BATF do not provide the number of refunds for this item.

9. Includes refunds issued in September, 1990, minus refund reversals received in September, 1990, that were not classified by September 30, 1990 (the end of the fiscal year). For accounting and comparative purposes, the data included in this table must agree with the actual transactions affecting the refund and interest appropriation accounts for the fiscal year.

Footnotes for Table 6

1. Includes 231,437 refunds issued to fiduciaries and partnerships, and 3.3 million refunds issued through direct deposit.

2. In Table 5, Amount of Internal Revenue Refunds Including Interest, refund amounts are given for these credits.

3. Includes refunds issued in September, 1990, minus refund reversals received in September, 1990, that were not classified by September 30, 1990 (the end of the fiscal year). For accounting and comparative purposes, the data included in this table must agree with the actual transactions affecting the refund and interest appropriation.

Footnote for Table 7

1. Column contents for columns 2-14 are explained below by appropriate columns.

(1) Forms 1040, 1040A, 1040EZ, 1040NR, 1040SS-PR and 1040C. 1040-74,388,634 returns; 1040A - 18,379,774 returns; 1040EZ - 19,432,638 returns

(3) Forms 1040ES.

(4) Form 1041.

(5) Form 1041ES.

(6) Form 1065.

(7) Forms 1120, 1120A, 1120L, 1120M, 1120S, 1120POL, 1120F and 1120H.

(8) Forms 706 and 706NA.

(9) Form 709.

(10) Forms 940, 940PR, 941, 941PR & SS, 941E, 942, 942PR, 943, 943PR, CT-1, and 1042.

(11) Forms 990, 990PF, 990T, 990C, 5227 and 4720.

(12) Forms 5500, 5500C, 5500G, and 5500R.

(13) Forms 720, 730, 2290 and 11C.

(14) Forms 1040X, 1120X, 2688, 4868, 7004, and 1041A.

Footnotes for Table 8

1. The "-" indicates the district did not participate in electronic filing that year; 1990 was the first year electronic filing was available for individual returns nationwide. The 1990 volumes are as of May 24, 1990. Service centers aligned with current district configuration. Electronically filed individual returns were processed only in Andover, Cincinnati and Open Service Centers in 1990.

2. Fiduciary, partnership and employee pension plan returns where filed nationwide to Andover Service Center for processing.

Footnote for Table 10

1. Figures provided by the Advertising Council reflect calendar year 1989 public service campaigns

Footnotes for Table 11

1. Total positive income.

2. Total gross receipts.

3. Balance sheet assets.

4. Exempt organization examinations includes the following:

Number of returns examined by type

501(c)(3) - Private foundations	1,278
501(c)(3) - All others	3,240
501(c)(4) - Civic leagues, social welfare	824
501(c)(5) - Labor, agricultural, horticulture	338
501(c)(6) - Business leagues	953
501(c)(7) - Social and recreational clubs	916
501(c) - All others	904
Form 1120 POL	324
Farmers cooperatives	266
Employment tax	3,792
Form 990-T	3,013
Form 4720	257

5. Service center no-change rate by class is not available. Service center examinations resulted in 25 percent no-change. Revenue officer employment tax examinations resulted in 9 percent no-change.

Footnotes for Table 12

1. Total positive income.

2. Total gross receipts.

3. Balance sheet assets.

4. Service center no-change rate by class is not available. Service center examinations resulted in 18 percent no-change. Revenue officer employment tax no-change rate is not available.

Footnotes for Table 15

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. With the exception of estimated tax, assessments and abatement can apply to any tax year. In addition to penalties, the law requires that interest be charged on late payments. Interest charges totaled \$4.7 billion on individual returns before reductions of \$646 million. Interest charged to business returns totaled \$3.8 billion before reductions of \$3.1 billion.

1. Includes failure to supply taxpayer identification number, failure failure to report tips, and false withholding.

2. Includes Forms 1120, 9900 and 990T.

3. Includes Forms 940, 941, 942, 943 and CT-1.

4. Includes Forms 1041A, 5227, 990PF, 990, 4720, 2290, 11C, 720 and 730.

5. Includes Forms 1041, 1065 and individual retirement accounts.

6. Includes penalties assessable under the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 and the Tax Reform Acts of 1984 and 1986. Examples are failure to file Form W-2, failure to file proper information returns (e.g. 1099), and promoting an abusive tax shelter.

Footnotes for Table 16

1. Totals do not include 19,005 employment tax returns examined by revenue officers.

2. Included are 118,005 returns examined which had tax shelter issues.

Footnote for Table 17

1. Employment tax returns examined by revenue officers are excluded.

Footnote for Table 18

1. \$113 million of this total is included on Table 11 in service center correction results.

Footnote for Table 19

1. Adjusted to balance in accounting method.

Footnote for Table 21

1. Potential financial accomplishments projected from internal audit reports: Funds put to better use \$1,008,000, revenue enhancement \$107,405,000.

Footnotes for Table 22

1. Criminal misconduct cases include: bribery, impersonations, theft, assault, disclosure, tort, employee charge, special inquiry employee, special inquiry nonemployee, remittance tests, special inquiry integrity.

2. Background investigations include: limited background, full background, 5-year update background, preappointment and administrative reviews.

Footnotes for Table 24

1. These figures may include employees that are counted as participants in more than one plan.

2. The termination reporting system does not distinguish between stock bonus and ESOP plans.

Footnotes for Table 25

1. All section 501(c)(3) organizations are not included because certain organizations, such as churches, integrated auxiliaries, subordinate units and conventions or associations of churches need not apply for recognition of exemption unless they desire a ruling.

2. These organizations are not EOs, but are taxable entities for which the Exempt Organizations function has program responsibility.

Footnote for Table 26

1. Application withdrawn by taxpayer and failure to furnish required information.

Footnotes for Table 27

1. This figure represents actual IRS operating costs from fiscal year 1975 exclusive of reimbursements received from other agencies for services performed. While the operating cost figures for fiscal years prior to 1975 may in some cases include reimbursements, those amounts are small and do not alter the cost figures in column 3.

-Economic stabilization program average positions included in 1972, 1973 and 1974.

-Federal energy program average positions included in 1974.

-1972 adjusted by 3,590 average positions to reflect the AT&F transfer-July 1972. AT&F included in years 1961-71.

-Eleven average positions transferred to Office of the Secretary of the Treasury in 1965. Twenty average positions transferred to Office of the Secretary in 1963.

2. Population and Tax per Capita figures have been revised to agree with the Census Bureau's adjusted data on population.

3. Methodology to count average positions realized was adjusted in 1984 to conform to Office of Personnel Management instructions 1983 average positions realized also are adjusted for comparability.

Footnotes for Table 29

1. Reimbursements are included in the figures for this table.

2. Personnel compensation includes costs for employee salaries, terminal payments, overtime, cash awards, expert witness fees, employer's share of benefits, cost of living allowance, moving expense allowance, severance pay and unemployment compensation payments.

3. Equipment includes cost for automobiles, ADP equipment, investigative equipment, software, office equipment, furniture and fixtures and telecommunications equipment.

4. Other costs are for transportation of things, rental payments, communications, utilities, printing and reproduction, supplies and materials, cooperative agreements, indemnity payments, small claims act payments, and judgments and settlements.

Footnotes for Table 30

1. Reimbursements are included in the figures for this table.

2. Includes the Martinsburg and Detroit Computing Centers

Footnotes for Table 31

1. A case represents taxpayers grouped together by tax periods with common or related issues that may be considered and disposed of together.

2. Cases docketed in the Tax Court in response to a notice of deficiency issued by Appeals are not included because they remain in inventory, merely shifting from nondocketed to docketed status. However, such cases are considered unpaired for purposes of computing the nondocketed agreement rate of 87.1 percent.

3. Cases docketed in the Tax Court in response to a notice of deficiency issued by Appeals that are subsequently tried or settled by Counsel are included. However, they are excluded in computing the 88.7 percent docketed agreement rate because they were already considered as unpaired for purposes of computing the nondocketed agreement rate.

Footnote for Table 32

1. Received statistics are net numbers, i.e., actual number of cases received plus or minus transfers and adjustments to prior years' receipts.

Footnotes for Table 33

1. Received statistics are net numbers, i.e., actual number of cases received plus or minus transfers and adjustments to prior years' receipts.

2. Includes international data.

3. Includes review of tax forms for Privacy Act compliance.

4. Includes actions for injunctions and/or declaratory relief.

Footnote for Table 34

1. Received statistics are net numbers, i.e., actual number of cases received plus or minus transfers and adjustments to prior years' receipts.

Footnote for Table 35

1. Received statistics are net numbers, i.e., actual number of cases received plus or minus transfers and adjustments to prior years' receipts.

Footnote for Table 37

1. Refund suits and law court cases.

Footnotes for Table 38

1. Cases in courts of appeal and the Supreme Court are included under the columns representing the court of origin.

2. Amount of taxes, penalties and assessed interest sought as a refund but does not include counterclaims.

3. Received statistics are net numbers, i.e., actual number of cases received, plus or minus transfers and adjustments to prior years' receipts.

4. Dispositions include cases tried, settled, and dismissed.

5. That portion of the amount sought as a refund, which was not refunded to the taxpayer.

Officials

COMMISSIONERS OF INTERNAL REVENUE

The Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue was created by Act of Congress, July 1, 1862.

George S. Boutwell
Massachusetts
July 17, 1862-March 4, 1863

Joseph J. Lewis
Pennsylvania
March 18, 1863-June 30, 1865

William Orton
New York
July 1, 1865-Oct. 31, 1865

Edward A. Rollins
New Hampshire
Nov. 1, 1865-March 10, 1869

Columbus Delano
Ohio
March 11, 1869-Oct. 31, 1870

Alfred Pleasonton
New York
Jan. 3, 1871-Aug. 8, 1871

John W. Douglass
Pennsylvania
Aug. 9, 1871-May 14, 1875

Daniel D. Pratt
Indiana
May 15, 1875-July 31, 1876

Green B. Raum
Illinois
Aug. 2, 1876-April 30, 1883

Walter Evans
Kentucky
May 21, 1883-March 19, 1885

Joseph S. Miller
West Virginia
March 20, 1885-March 20, 1889

John W. Mason
West Virginia
March 21, 1889-April 18, 1893

Joseph S. Miller
West Virginia
April 19, 1893-Nov. 26, 1896

W. St. John Forman
Illinois
Nov. 27, 1896-Dec. 31, 1897

Nathan B. Scott
West Virginia
Jan. 1, 1898-Feb. 28, 1899

George W. Wilson
Ohio
March 1, 1899-Nov. 27, 1900

John W. Yerkes
Kentucky
Dec. 20, 1900-April 30, 1907

John G. Capers
South Carolina
June 5, 1907-Aug. 31, 1909

Royal E. Cabell
Virginia
Sept. 1, 1909-April 27, 1913

William H. Osborn
North Carolina
April 28, 1913-Sept. 25, 1917

Daniel C. Roper
South Carolina
Sept. 26, 1917-March 31, 1920

William M. Williams
Alabama
April 1, 1920-April 11, 1921

David H. Blair
North Carolina
May 27, 1921-May 31, 1929

Robert H. Lucas
Kentucky
June 1, 1929-Aug. 15, 1930

David Burnet
Ohio
Aug. 20, 1930-May 15, 1933

Guy T. Helvering
Kansas
June 6, 1933-Oct. 8, 1943

Robert E. Hannegan
Missouri
Oct. 9, 1943-Jan. 22, 1944

Joseph D. Nunan, Jr.
New York
March 1, 1944-June 30, 1947

George J. Schoeneman
Rhode Island
July 1, 1947-July 31, 1951

John B. Dunlap
Texas
Aug. 1, 1951-Nov. 18, 1952

T. Coleman Andrews
Virginia
Feb. 4, 1953-Oct. 31, 1955

Russell C. Harrington
Rhode Island
Dec. 5, 1955-Sept. 30, 1958

Dana Latham
California
Nov. 5, 1958-Jan. 20, 1961

Mortimer M. Caplin
Virginia
Feb. 7, 1961-July 10, 1964

Sheldon S. Cohen
Maryland
Jan. 25, 1965-Jan. 20, 1969

Randolph W. Thrower
Georgia
April 1, 1969-June 22, 1971

Johnnie M. Walters
South Carolina
Aug. 6, 1971-April 30, 1973

Donald C. Alexander
Ohio
May 25, 1973-Feb. 26, 1977

Jerome Kurtz
Pennsylvania
May 5, 1977-Oct. 31, 1980

Roscoe L. Egger, Jr.
Indiana
March 14, 1981-April 30, 1986

Lawrence B. Gibbs
Texas
Aug. 4, 1986-March 4, 1989

Fred T. Goldberg, Jr.
Missouri
July 5, 1989 to present

The following served as Acting Commissioner during periods when there was no Commissioner holding the office.

Joseph J. Lewis
Pennsylvania
March 5 to March 17, 1863

John W. Douglass
Pennsylvania
Nov. 1, 1870 to Jan. 2, 1871

Henry C. Rogers
Pennsylvania
May 1 to May 10, 1883, and
May 1 to June 4, 1907

John J. Knox
Minnesota
May 11 to May 20, 1883

Robert Williams, Jr.
Ohio
Nov. 18 to Dec. 19, 1900

Millard F. West
Kentucky
April 12 to May 26, 1921

H. F. Mires
Washington
Aug. 16 to Aug. 19, 1930

Pressly R. Baldrige
Iowa
May 16 to June 5, 1933

Harold N. Graves
Illinois
Jan. 23 to Feb. 29, 1944

John S. Graham
North Carolina
Nov. 19, 1952 to Jan. 19, 1953

Justin F. Winkle
New York
Jan. 20 to Feb. 3, 1953

O. Gordon Delk
Virginia
Nov. 1 to Dec. 4, 1955, and
Oct. 1 to Nov. 4, 1958

Charles I. Fox
Utah
Jan. 21 to Feb. 6, 1961

Bertrand M. Harding
Texas
July 11, 1964 to Jan. 24, 1965

William H. Smith
Virginia
Jan. 21 to Aug. 5, 1971

Harold T. Swartz
Indiana
June 23 to Aug. 5, 1971

Raymond F. Harless
California
May 1 to May 25, 1973

William E. Williams
Illinois
Feb. 27 to May 4, 1977, and
Nov. 1, 1980 to March 13, 1981

James I. Owens
Alabama
May 1 to Aug. 3, 1986

Michael J. Murphy
Wisconsin
March 5, 1989 to July 4, 1989

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

as of September 30, 1990

NATIONAL OFFICE

Commissioner
Fred T. Goldberg, Jr.

Senior Deputy Commissioner
Michael J. Murphy

Assistants to the Commissioner
Gary J. Casper
Thomas R. Hood
Hugh S. Hatcher

Assistant to the Senior
Deputy Commissioner
Michael L. Killfoil

Executive Secretariat
David W. Junkins

Assistant to the Commissioner
(Equal Employment Opportunity)
Helen L. White

Assistant to the Commissioner
(Legislative Liaison)
Gayle G. Morin

Assistant to the Commissioner
(Public Affairs)
Ellen Murphy

Assistant to the Commissioner
(Quality)
Alvin H. Kolak

Assistant to the Commissioner
(Taxpayer Ombudsman)
Damon O. Holmes

Director, Legislative Affairs Division
Richard J. Hinkemeyer (Acting)

Deputy Commissioner (Planning and
Resources)/Chief Financial Officer
John D. Johnson

FINANCE/CONTROLLER

Assistant Commissioner
C. Morgan Kinghorn

Directors:

Budget
Carl Moravitz (Acting)

Financial Management
Thaddeus L. Juszczak Jr. (Acting)

Systems and Accounting Standards
Vacant

Automated Financial Systems
Project Manager
David Biehler

PLANNING AND RESEARCH

Assistant Commissioner
Robert F. Hilgen

Deputy Assistant Commissioner
David A. Mader

Directors:

Planning
Pamela C. Bigelow

Research
Roger L. Plate

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

Assistant Commissioner
Robert T. Johnson

Deputy Assistant Commissioner
Orion L. Birdsall, Jr.

Directors:

Contracts and Acquisition
Edward J. Curvey

Facilities & Information
Management Support
Robert E. Brazzil

Human Resources
Richard F. Moran

National Office Resources Managements
Robert L. Buono

Practice
Leslie S. Shapiro

Deputy Commissioner (Operations)
Charles H. Brennan

COLLECTION

Assistant Commissioner
Raymond P. Keenan

Deputy Assistant Commissioner
James D. Helm

Directors:

Continuous Quality Improvement
William Stiff

Evaluation and Research
William M. Rooney

Field Operations
Grant A. Newman

Planning & Management
Lewis I. Baurer

Connectivity Project Manager
Michael L. Solitto

Integrated Collection System
Project Manager
Andrew J. Meranda

Vital Few Project Manager
Warren Williams

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Assistant Commissioner
Inar Morics

Deputy Assistant Commissioner
David B. Palmer

Directors:

Operations
Gregory J. Zampogna

Resources and Development
Douglas Evald

Review and Information Systems
Management
J. Wayne Loving

Automated Criminal Investigation
Project Manager
John C. Thomas

EMPLOYEE PLANS AND EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS

Assistant Commissioner
Robert I. Brauer

Deputy Assistant Commissioner
Edward J. Weiler
(Weiler also directs the EP/EO
Operations Division)

Directors:

*Employee Plans &
Exempt Organizations Operations*
Edward J. Weiler

Employee Plans Technical and Actuarial
Martin I. Slate

Exempt Organizations Technical
Marcus S. Owens

Planning, Development and Quality
Garland A. Carter

EXAMINATION

Assistant Commissioner
David G. Blattner

Deputy Assistant Commissioner
Marshall V. Washburn

Chief of Staff
Shirley K. Sherwood

Coordinated Examination Programs
John J. Monaco

Directors:

Disclosure
Carman L. Gannotti

Office of Automation
Richard Lehman

Examination Planning and Research
Richard W. Hays

Examination Programs
Larry E. Burkey

Examination Quality and
Customer Advocacy
James J. Feehan, Jr.

Information Reporting Program
John F. Devlin

Matrix Projects
Dianne Grant

INTERNATIONAL

Assistant Commissioner
Regina M. Deanehan

Deputy Assistant Commissioner
Donald L. Houck

Directors:

International Programs
Stanley Novack

Resources Management
Nancy D'Amato

Tax Administration Advisory Services
Socorro Velazquez

Taxpayer Service and Compliance
Stanley Beesley

RETURNS PROCESSING

Assistant Commissioner
Charles J. Peoples

Deputy Assistant Commissioner
Charles O. Guy

Directors:

Returns Processing and Accounting
Robert J. Carver

Statistics of Income
Frederick J. Scheuren

Office Directors:

Integrated Management Systems
Gary L. Brandt

Management Operations
Edward J. Martin

Electronic Filing Systems
Office Program Manager
Christean B. Outlaw

TAXPAYER SERVICES

Assistant Commissioner
Philip G. Brand

Directors:

Taxpayer Service
John J. Dunne

Tax Forms and Publications
Arthur Altman

Chief Information Officer
Henry H. Philcox

INFORMATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT

Assistant Chief Information Officer
Walter H. Hutton, Jr.

Deputy Assistant Chief
Information Officer
Michael S. Bigelow

Directors:

Compliance Systems
Donald E. Curtis

Detroit Computing Center
Detroit, Michigan
Ronald W. Kirby

Martinsburg Computing Center
Martinsburg, West Virginia
Gerald A. Rabe

Quality Assurance
Ludwig C. Kuttner

Systems Management
Dave Gaugler

Tax Systems
Edmund St. Jean

Telecommunications
John T. Blank

Planning, Budgeting and Review Staff
Richard J. Morgante

INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

Assistant Chief
Information Officer
Mark D. Cox

Deputy Assistant Chief
Information Officer
Christopher J. Egger

Directors:

Project Management
John R. Watson

Projects
Richard P. Oakes (Acting)

Systems Acquisition
Renee O. Shaw

Systems Design
Donald D. Roy

Systems Integration
Ted Gonter

REGIONAL AND DISTRICT OFFICERS

CENTRAL REGION

Regional Commissioner
Leon Moore

Assistant Regional Commissioners:

Collection
Charles O. Carley

Criminal Investigation
Ted F. Brown

Data Processing
Bruce L. Pitt

Examination
Paul C. Lally

Resources Management
Jon R. Swan

District Directors:

Cincinnati, OH
Harold M. Browning

Cleveland, OH
Jack P. Chivatero

Detroit, MI
John O. Hummel

Indianapolis, IN
William M. Jacobs

Louisville, KY
William E. Palzkill

Parkersburg, WV
Jack L. Schroeder

Director, Cincinnati Service Center
Frederic P. Williams

MID-ATLANTIC REGION

Regional Commissioner
J. Robert Starkey

Assistant Regional Commissioners:

Collection
Leroy C. Gay

Criminal Investigation
Thomas A. Wise

Data Processing
Deborah S. Decker

Examination
Richard L. McCleary

Resources Management
Sharon J. Armstrong (Acting)

District Directors:

Baltimore, MD
Herma J. Hightower

Newark, NJ
John J. Jennings

Philadelphia, PA
Gary H. Matthews

Pittsburgh, PA
George A. O'Hanlon

Richmond, VA
Jack C. Petrie

Wilmington, DE
Joseph F. Kump

Director, Philadelphia Service Center
Joseph H. Cloonan

MIDWEST REGION	NORTH ATLANTIC REGION	SOUTHEAST REGION	SOUTHWEST REGION	WESTERN REGION	CHIEF COUNSEL FOR THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
<i>Regional Commissioner</i> Elmer W. Kletke	<i>Regional Commissioner</i> Cornelius J. Coleman	<i>Regional Commissioner</i> Michael P. Dolan	<i>Regional Commissioner</i> Richard C. Voskuil	<i>Regional Commissioner</i> Thomas P. Coleman	Walter H. Smith/1866 William McMichael/1871 Charles Chesley/1871 Thomas J. Smith/1888 Alphonso Hart/1890 Robert T. Hough/1893 George M. Thomas/1897 Albert W. Wishard/1901 A.B. Hayes/1903 Fletcher Maddox/1908 Ellis C. Johnson/1913 A.A. Ballantine/1918 D.M. Kelleher/1919 Robert N. Miller/1919 Wayne Johnson/1920 Carl A. Mapes/1920 Nelson T. Hartson/1923 Alexander W. Gregg/1925 Clarence M. Charest/1927 E. Barrett Prettyman/1933 Robert H. Jackson/1934 Morrison Shaforth/1936 John P. Wenchel/1937 Charles Oliphant/1947 Charles W. Davis/1952 Daniel A. Taylor/1953 John Potts Barnes/1955 Nelson P. Rose/1957 Arch M. Cantrall/1958 Hart H. Spiegel/1959 Crane C. Hauser/1961 Sheldon S. Cohen/1964 Mitchell Rogovin/1965 Lester R. Uretz/1966 K. Martin Worthy/1969 Lee H. Henkel, Jr./1972 Meade Whitaker/1973 Stuart E. Seigel/1977 N. Jerold Cohen/1979 Kenneth W. Gideon/1981 Fred T. Goldberg, Jr./1984 William F. Nelson/1986 Abraham N. M. Shashy, Jr./1990
<i>Assistant Regional Commissioners:</i>	<i>Assistant Regional Commissioners:</i>	<i>Assistant Regional Commissioners:</i>	<i>Assistant Regional Commissioners:</i>	<i>Assistant Regional Commissioners:</i>	
<i>Collection</i> Allen G. Woodhouse	<i>Collection</i> Eugene P. Pfeiffer	<i>Collection</i> Charles G. Hoyle	<i>Collection</i> Jack L. Miller	<i>Collection</i> Steven E. Taylor	
<i>Criminal Investigation</i> Donald K. Vogel	<i>Criminal Investigation</i> Michael D. Orth	<i>Criminal Investigation</i> Randall D. Vaughn	<i>Criminal Investigation</i> Ronald J. Eatinger	<i>Criminal Investigation</i> Paul M. Miyahara	
<i>Data Processing</i> Add Ellis, Jr.	<i>Data Processing</i> Francine Crowley	<i>Data Processing</i> Vacant	<i>Data Processing</i> Stephen J. Stalcup	<i>Data Processing</i> Judy K. Van Allen	
<i>Examination</i> Elvin J. Freeman, Jr.	<i>Examination</i> Louis E. Carlow	<i>Examination</i> Guerry C. Notte	<i>Examination</i> James R. Kopidlansky	<i>Examination</i> Wayne R. Thomas	
<i>Resources Management</i> Jack E. Shank	<i>Resources Management</i> Arlene G. Kay	<i>Resources Management</i> Nelson Al Brooke	<i>Resources Management</i> James A. Lindsey	<i>Resources Management</i> Ann Brown	
<i>District Directors</i>	<i>District Directors:</i>	<i>District Directors</i>	<i>District Directors</i>	<i>District Directors</i>	
<i>Berdeen, SD</i> David M. Reizes	<i>Albany, NY</i> Jean K. Pope	<i>Atlanta, GA</i> Paul D. Williams	<i>Albuquerque, NM</i> William M. Wauben	<i>Anchorage, AK</i> Robert W. Brock	
<i>Chicago, IL</i> Richard S. Wintrobe, Jr.	<i>Augusta, ME</i> Richard E. Simko	<i>Birmingham, AL</i> Philip J. Sullivan	<i>Austin, TX</i> Richard R. Orosco	<i>Boise, ID</i> Jack B. Cheskaty	
<i>Des Moines, IA</i> Turtis S. Jenkins	<i>Boston, MA</i> Gerald R. Esposito	<i>Columbia, SC</i> Donald L. Breihan	<i>Cheyenne, WY</i> Conrad L. Clapper	<i>Honolulu, HI</i> Billy J. Brown	
<i>Fargo, ND</i> Brian Tim Wellesley	<i>Brooklyn, NY</i> Eugene D. Alexander	<i>Ft. Lauderdale, FL</i> Merlin W. Heye	<i>Dallas, TX</i> Gary O. Booth	<i>Laguna Niguel, CA</i> Jesse A. Cota	
<i>Helena, MT</i> Arnold D. Wiley	<i>Buffalo, NY</i> Donald Mitgang	<i>Greensboro, NC</i> John E. Burke	<i>Denver, CO</i> Gerald F. Swanson	<i>Los Angeles, CA</i> Michael J. Quinn	
<i>Milwaukee, WI</i> John T. Ader	<i>Burlington, VT</i> Stephen L. Daige	<i>Jackson, MS</i> Robert B. Douthitt	<i>Houston, TX</i> Arturo A. Jacobs	<i>Portland, OR</i> Carolyn K. Leonard	
<i>Omaha, NE</i> James A. Grant	<i>Hartford, CT</i> James E. Quinn	<i>Jacksonville, FL</i> James J. Ryan	<i>Oklahoma City, OK</i> Kenneth J. Sawyer	<i>Las Vegas, NV</i> Robert E. Withers	
<i>St. Louis, MO</i> Alph F. Shilling	<i>Manhattan, NY</i> Robert E. Mirsberger	<i>Little Rock, AR</i> Lee R. Monks	<i>Phoenix, AZ</i> Prescott A. Berry	<i>Sacramento, CA</i> Raymond A. Spillman	
<i>St. Paul, MN</i> Dudley Switzer	<i>Portsmouth, NH</i> Paul M. Harrington	<i>Nashville, TN</i> Glenn Cagle	<i>Salt Lake City, UT</i> Carol M. Fay	<i>San Francisco, CA</i> Francis S. Miceli	
<i>Springfield, IL</i> Daniel L. Black, Jr.	<i>Providence, RI</i> Malcolm A. Liebermann	<i>New Orleans, LA</i> John C. Wendorff	<i>Wichita, KS</i> Bruce R. Thomas	<i>San Jose, CA</i> Calvin E. Esselstrom	
<i>Director, Kansas City Service Center</i> Verett Loury	<i>Director, Andover Service Center</i> Thomas M. Quinn	<i>Director, Atlanta Service Center</i> Michael R. Allen	<i>Director, Austin Compliance Center</i> Robert D. Ah Nee	<i>Seattle, WA</i> Woodrow D. Malone	
	<i>Director, Brookhaven Service Center</i> Bobby G. Hughes	<i>Director, Memphis Service Center</i> Richard W. Marsh	<i>Director, Austin Service Center</i> Larry G. Westfall	<i>Director, Fresno Service Center</i> Theron C. Polivka	

The following were Acting Chief Counsel during periods when there was no Chief Counsel holding the office:

John W. Burrus
March 2 to Nov. 30, 1936

Mason B. Leming
Dec. 6, 1951/May 15, 1952

Kenneth W. Gemmill
June 11 to Nov. 8, 1953

Rudy P. Hertzog
Dec. 1, 1954 to May 8, 1955, and
Jan. 20 to Aug. 16, 1961, and
Sept. 1, 1963 to Jan. 5, 1964

Herman T. Reiling
Jan. 19 to March 13, 1957, and
Aug. 31 to Sept. 20, 1959

Richard M. Hahn
Jan. 20 to June 25, 1969

Lee H. Henkel, Jr.
Jan. 16 to June 11, 1972

Lawrence B. Gibbs
April 17 to Oct. 19, 1973

Charles L. Saunders, Jr.
Jan. 20 to April 15, 1977

Leon G. Wigrizer
April 16 to June 23, 1977

Lester Stein
June 1 to Nov. 16, 1979

Jerome D. Sebastian
Jan. 21 to Feb. 2, 1981, and
March 30 to Aug. 14, 1981

Emory L. Langdon
Feb. 3 to March 29, 1981

Joel Gerber
May 28, 1983 to March 17, 1984

V. Jean Owens
March 14 to July 27, 1986

Peter K. Scott
Nov. 1, 1988 to Feb. 6, 1990

Note: From 1866 to 1926, the chief legal officer for the Internal Revenue Service was known as the Solicitor. For the next eight years, 1926 to 1934, he had the title of General Counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Since 1934, he has operated under the title of Chief Counsel.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE IRS OFFICE OF CHIEF COUNSEL

as of September 30, 1990

NATIONAL OFFICE

Chief Counsel
Abraham N. M. Shashy, Jr.

Deputy Chief Counsel
David L. Jordan

Counsel to the Chief Counsel
Thomas F. Wessel

Special Assistant to the Chief Counsel
Mary L. Harmon

Special Assistant to the Chief Counsel
Sarah A. Hall

National Director Of Appeals
James J. Casimar

Deputy National Director of Appeals
Donald E. Berghern

Associate Chief Counsel
(Finance and Management)
Richard J. Mihelcic

Deputy Associate Chief Counsel
(Finance and Management)
Kenneth A. Little

Special Assistant to the Associate Chief Counsel (Finance and Management)
Hardi L. Jones

Assistant Chief Counsel
(General Legal Services)
William F. Long, Jr.

Associate Chief Counsel
(International)
Steven R. Lainoff

Deputy Associate Chief Counsel (International)
Charles S. Triplett

Assistant Chief Counsel (International)
Robert E. Culbertson
John T. Lyons

Associate Chief Counsel (Litigation)
James J. Keightley

Deputy Associate Chief Counsel (Litigation)
Patrick J. Dowling

Special Litigation Counsel
Stephen M. Miller

Special Appellate Counsel
Daniel F. Folzenlogen

Assistant Chief Counsel (Litigation)

Criminal Tax
Barry J. Finkelstein

Disclosure Litigation
Peter V. Filpi

General Litigation
Arnold E. Kaufman

Tax Litigation
Marlene Gross

Associate Chief Counsel (Technical)
Kenneth Klein

Deputy Associate Chief Counsel (Technical)
Kenneth Kempson (Acting)

Senior Technical Adviser
Vacant

Assistant Chief Counsel (Technical)

Corporate
Donald E. Osteen (Acting)

Employee Benefits and Exempt Organizations
James J. McGovern

Financial Institutions and Products
James F. Malloy

Income Tax and Accounting
Glen R. Carrington (Acting)

Pass-throughs and Special Industries
Paul F. Kugler

REGIONAL AND DISTRICT OFFICIALS:

CENTRAL REGION

Regional Counsel
Clarence E. Barnes, Jr.

Regional Director of Appeals
Thomas J. Yates

Deputy Regional Counsel (Criminal Tax)
Charles M. Layton

Deputy Regional Counsel (General Litigation)
Robert M. Venable

Deputy Regional Counsel (Tax Litigation)
Mary Helen Weber

Assistant Regional Counsel (General Legal Services)
James E. Rogers, Jr.

Districts Counsels and Chiefs, Appeals Office:

Cincinnati, OH
Counsel-Richard E. Trogolo
Appeals-Benny R. McCandless

Cleveland, OH
Counsel-Buckley D. Sowards
Appeals-Vacant

Detroit, MI
Counsel-Oksana O. Xenos
Appeals-Zora S. Hargrave

Indianapolis, IN
Counsel-Ross E. Springer
Appeals-Gerald W. Wendel

Louisville, KY
Counsel-Ferdinand J. Lotz III
Appeals-Walter Jernigan

MID-ATLANTIC REGION

Regional Counsel
David E. Gaston

Regional Director of Appeals
James A. Dougherty

Deputy Regional Counsel (Criminal Tax)
Richard A. Francis, Jr.

Deputy Regional Counsel (General Litigation)
J. Darrel Knudtson

Deputy Regional Counsel (Tax Litigation)
Charles F. T. Carroll

Assistant Regional Counsel (General Legal Services)
David J. Markman

District Counsels and Chiefs, Appeals Office:

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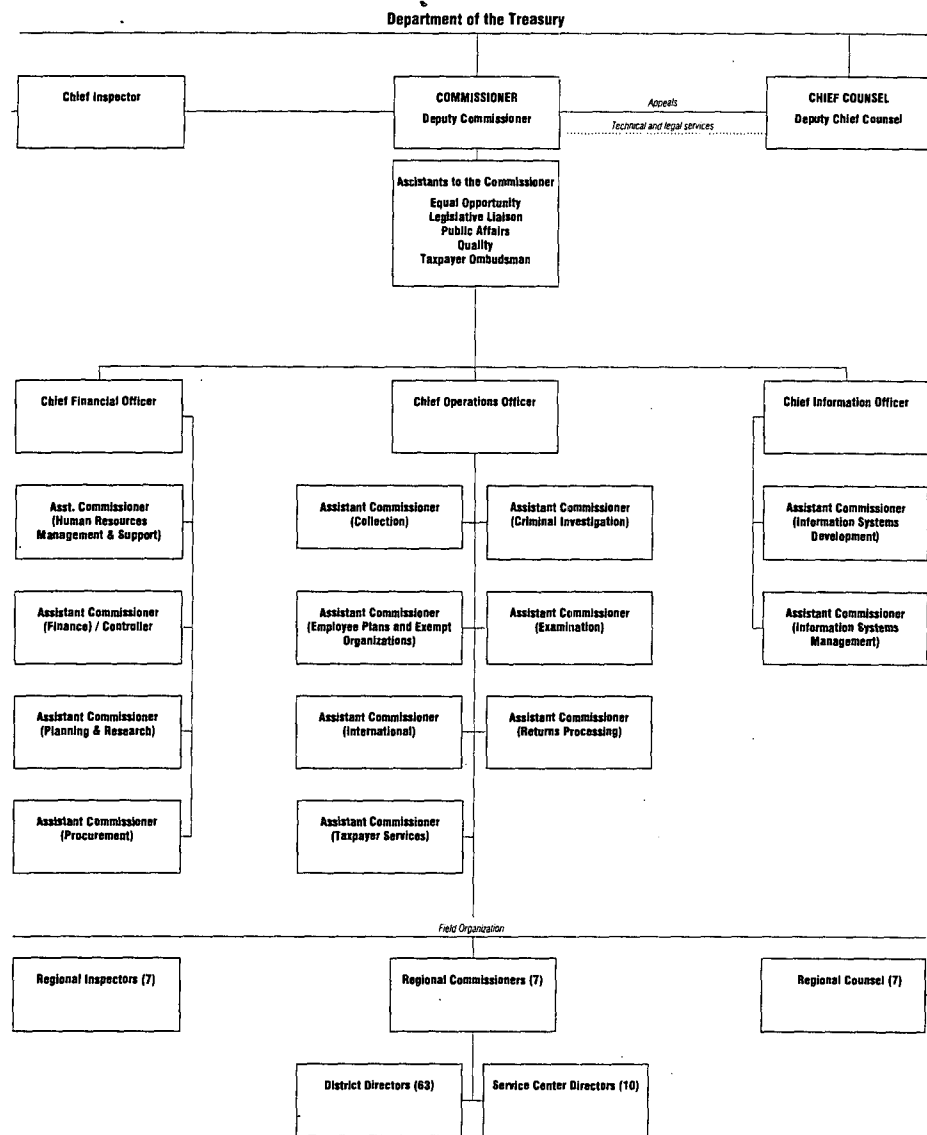
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IRS Map

